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Vulcan Advocate

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KIDD ACQUITTED ON STEALING CHARGE

Evidence For and Against Was Exactly Even, and the Judge Refused to Alter Condiiions

John Kidd, of Queenstown, was acquitted by Mr. Justice Walsh in the criminal court last Thursday, on the charge of stealing a house. This is not a usual crime, but the accusation was made that Kidd (no relative to the captain of famous song and story) had illegally and unwarrantably, in contravention of the statute in such case made and provided, to the great distress of body, mind and pocketbook of its owner, possessed himself of a shack belonging to a neighbouring farmer in that district. Kidd asserted that the shack was his and the other man was equally certain that it was not. Both sides put on two witnesses and the witnesses all swore more terribly than the army ever did in Flanders, for and against the accused in exactly equal proportions.

The judge, after considering whether some such Solomonic verdict as chopping the shack in two and awarding a half portion to each claiment, came to the conclusion that he would not disturb the 'doubtful balance' of rights and wrongs in the case and acquitted Kidd, who retains the house.—Albertan.

Mrs. Raeburn of Calgary is in town to-day.

Mr. A. J. Flood was a business visitor to Lethbridge on Monday.

The meeting of the Vulcan branch of the Women's Institute has been postponed until the first Thursday in November, (the 2nd), owing to the busy season.

If you want to buy a good farm or adjoining land see A. Mitchell and Co, because they have everything for sale that can be bought.

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VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

LOMA NEWS

Mr. C. H. Campbell has purchased the Doolittle half section also the Carne quarter.

Mr. F. Hallberg spent a few days at Calgary.

Beaton Bros. have been a few days to Calgary.

The Loma school expects to commence this week.

There is still some cutting and a lot of shocking to do in this district.

All the threshing outfits are hoping to start this week.

The heavy snow of last week has nearly all gone.

REID HILL NEWS

Mr. Frank Davis has a new Ford and has built an up-to-date garage.

Mr. Frank Shepherd is moving his granaries out to the field and is getting ready for the threshers and his big crop.

Speaking of big crop, Mr. A. A. Warner has threshed a field of summer fallow wheat that averaged 51 bushel per acre. No wonder he has bought more land and is talking of making his permanent home in the Reid Hill district.

Mr. A. H. Mack is building a new up-to-date hen house. Nothing but pure bred White Wyandottes raised on his farm.

Mr. Geo. Greene is having a new well drilled. That's right George. Prohibition is making us all drink water.

Mr. Mich Hawkins is going to build a new house and is trying to break the habit of moving.

Mr. H. Cooper, our genial Post Master and Merchant is ready for the threshers and his crop looks like 40 bushels per acre.

Mr. Paul Nevins and family have returned. The Reid Hill district is good enough for him. He has bought the H. Cooper homestead- Glad to have him back as he is not only a good citizen but a good neighbor.

There is strong talk of the rail road being extended from Lomond through here next summer. That is all we need to make this one of the most prosperous districts in Alberta. Nearly everyone has an auto which places us near Vulcan in a way but its a long way to haul produce to the market. With a railroad through here we can raise and market double the amount we do now.

A BANFF VISITOR

A visitor to town from Banff during the past few days told a very interesting story about a Vulcan gentleman who visited that town this year with his car. It appears that he tried to make tha tunnel mountain road in it, but the gentlemen in red was too many for him, hauling him before the beak and extracting many good dollars of a fine. The Banff visitor didn't know the name of the Vulcan gentlemen, but he muttered something about an Overland car which bore a banner relative to the dust nuisance attached to the back.

Lost on Saturday, Sept, 30th, just north of Vulcan, a dark brown fur coat. Finder please return to Dodd's Livery barn.

SNAKE CREEK NEWS

Mr. Bliss Doncaster's sister, Miss. Gladys Doncaster, of Calgary, spent the week-end at Crescent Hill farm.

Mr. Mervin Norton, who is at Mount Royal College, was home for the Thanksgiving holiday.

Miss. Irma Peel spent the week end with Mrs. Wm. Cassell and Mrs. Ed. Armey.

Mrs. Howe, who has been visiting with Mrs. Cooper, left for her home in Calgary on Monday night.

Mr. Dewitt has purchased a new threshing machine and is threshing on the Half Diamond D. C. ranch.

Mr. George Smith is the proud owner of a new Chevrolet car.

Miss. Belle Milligan spent the Thanksgiving holiday with her mother, who is at Ed. Armey's place.

Stewart Bros. have purchased a new Case threshing outfit and are threshing on their own place.

Miss. Martha Baden spent Sunday with Oma Myers.

Mr. Jack Harrigan, who has been with Mr. Jack Marshall during harvest, has returned to his home in Montana.

Threshing operations are progressing very nicely in this district and if the weatherman permits it will only be a short time before all the grain in the district will be threshed.

MAYVIEW SCHOOL REPORT FOR SEPT.

The following is the report of the Mayview school for the month of September. Marks and standing are based on application and deportment.

Grade VII.
Murray Steen, 626.
Melvin Fulton, 203. (absent 14 days.)

Grade VI.
Edith Fulton 918.
Velma Gordon 529.

Grade V.
Esther Gordon 614.
Leatha Baylor, 571; Leon Bateman, 418.

Grade III.
J. D. Eamor 423; Edith Fulton 348; Gladice Baylor 326.

Grade II.
George Eamor 216; Pearl Fulton, 207; Gordon Clayton 195; Floyd Baylor 174.

Grade I.
George Fulton 212.

The highest number of marks taken by any pupil in the school was by Edith Fulton, 918, out of a possible 1100.

RED CROSS DANCES

The new officers and committee of the Red Cross branch are getting down to work in real earnest. A meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Nelson last Friday, and a schedule of dances was drawn up. There are to be three this year, November 1st, and 30th, and December 18th. The dance on November will be a Hallowe'en affair.

New B flat cornet for sale. Apply at the Advocate office.

Mr. W. F, Jennejohn is adding an extention to his garage, the Motor Inn, the size of the addition being forty feet by forty-four feet. This makes the size of the entire building one hundred and ten feet by forty-four feet.

LADIES AID SUPPER A GREAT SUCCESS

Thanksgiving Supper Given in Masonic Hall Monday Last Makes $72.80 for The Society

The Thanksgiving supper in the Masonic hall on Monday was a great success in every way, the sum of $72.80 being raised, which will go into the funds of the Society. The ladies are very well satisfied with the result of their work, and wish to thank the donors in the country who gave the chickens.

But the satisfaction is not confined to the ladies who arranged the supper. There are others, and they are the people who were wise enough to help the work along by paying 50c for a supper which was well worth half as much again. It was the best public supper that has been served in town, and such is the unanimous comment.

The Rebekah Lodge are holding their anniversary dance in the New Opera House on Monday evening, October 30th, and all Rebekahs and Oddfellows will receive a hearty welcome.

LOST—on Apollo St. a two and a half dollar gold piece, mounted on pin. Finder kindly return to Advocate office.

Mr. W. D. Allan was a visitor to High River for Thanksgiving.

Mr. and McCutcheon returned from a visit to Calgary to-day.

Mr. W. P. Jones of Winnipeg is visiting his brother Mr. D. C. Jones.

Mrs. Spooner returned to Vulcan to-day.

The Rev. D. K. Allan was in town on Monday, and stayed over until to-day in order to attend the meeting of the Masonic Lodge last evening.

The treasurer of the Red Cross Society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of $5 'from a friend'.

Mr. J.J. McNaughton was in town on Tuesday. While here Mr. McNaughton interested himself in the work and progress of the Patriotic Fund.

Messrs. J. E. Shields and H.P. Lang, of the Bank of Hamilton have informed us that they spent Thanksgiving holiday at Calgary taking a room (and bath) at the Palliser hotel. A pleasant time was had.

Any clock and watch repairs may be handed to Mr, G. E. Jacques, at the Rutten Boarding House, until the arrival of his son, Mr. H. C. Jacques, who will be here on or about October 21st to open up a first class jewellery and repair shop.

DODGE BROTHERS CAR

DODGE Brothers Motor Car has many features that are unusual in a car of so moderate a price, and represents a combination of refinement, efficiency and equipment that is of more than ordinary interest to the intending purchaser.

Price $1225.00

Call and I shall be pleased to demonstrate the car.

R. E. DODDS, Vulcan Livery

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Cherry Bark Cough Syrup	25c and 50c
Syrup of Cod Liver Oil and Tar	50c
Laxacold Tablets	25c
Rexall Cold Tablets	25c

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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A Famous Battleground

Picardy is Scene of British Victories of Agincourt and Crecy

If historical associations inspire to brave deeds, the British forces in their offensive against the Germans along the Somme River should be heartened to extraordinary acts of valor by the thought that they are fighting in Picardy, says a war geography bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

This ancient province of France, now divided into four departments—the Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais and Aisne—has two battlefields whose very names quickened the pulse of Englishmen, for it was at Crecy that the Black Prince won his spurs, and Agincourt that Henry V., commanding his yeomen with their cloth-yard bows, utterly overthrew the flower of French chivalry.

Picardy is a treasured name in romantic literature and in French history. It had a literature of its own in the twelfth century and its soldiers were among the most valiant in France, being known as the Gascons of the North.

The province was a natural battleground for the French and English during the Hundred Years' War, for its shores extend along the North Sea and the English Channel, from the River Aa, above Calais, to a point below Dieppe. Fifteen miles north of Abbeville, one of the principal cities of Picardy, is Crecy, where, until late in the nineteenth century, there still stood the old windmill from which Edward III. of England in 1346 watched his beloved son, the first Prince of Wales, at that time only 16 years of age, triumph over Philip of Valois. On this occasion the English were outnumbered four to one, and they wrought terrible havoc among the enemy, the losses of the vanquished being variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000. One of those who fell in this fight was the chivalrous John, King of Bohemia, who, although blind, led a heroic charge for his French ally. Some historians trace the Prince of Wales' crest of three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich dien" (I serve), to this battle, the Black Prince adopting them from the fallen John in memory of the event.

Less than 20 miles northeast of Crecy is Agincourt, where English archers, nearly 70 years later, after letting fly their clouds of arrows against the heavily armored nobles, attacked them with hatchets as they floundered helplessly in mud. Five thousand Frenchmen of noble birth, including their commander, d'Albret, constable of France, fell in this battle, while the estimate of English losses was astonishingly low, some chroniclers giving only 13 men at arms and 100 foot soldiers.

Several towns of Picardy—Amiens, Soissons, and Beauvais—owe their names to the ancient tribes which inhabited this section, known as Belgica Secunda, when the Romans maintained armed camps along the valley of the Somme. In the third century Christianity was introduced, and St. Quentin, from whom the important town 20 miles east of Peronne gets its name, was martyred at that time.

Picardy was the heart of Merovingian France in the fifth century, for Clovis named Soissons as his capital, while Charlemagne designated Noyon as his principal city, and the lesser Carolingians in turn similarly honored Laon.

By the treaty of Arras in 1435 the royal towns of the Somme Valley were ceded to Burgandy, but 42 years later, after the death of Charles the Bold, Louis XI. regained them. During its brief eras of peace the province thrived as a centre of the weaving industry, Flemish immigrants having introduced the art.

Had Never Seen Cream

The times through which we are passing have caused many a man to change his views, admits the Cincinnati Enquirer. They had this effect on an East Side milkman who decided to become honest.

On the third morning he was taken aback when he called for the payment of his weekly bill and a customer began to shriek at him.

"You needn't serve me any longer," she said, "and I'm not going to pay you for the last two days."

"Why, what's the trouble?" he inquired anxiously.

"Trouble, indeed! When the milk you've been leaving yesterday and the day before stood a couple of hours there was a nasty thick scum on it."

And it took him half an hour to explain what dream was.

Bacon: Distinct traces of light have been detected in the ocean at depths of more than 3,000 feet by an English oceanographical expedition.

Egbert. Some careless mermaid's gone to bed and forgot to turn out the gas probably. — Yonkers Statesman.

Why Allies are Invincible

Knitting Together of the Moral Alliance Against German Militarism

It is, in fact, the knitting together of the moral alliance against German militarism which is the great feature of the close of the second year of the war. The resources and the men were always there, to make headway against the German armies, but they could have been got together and utilized only by nations having a great issue and a great moral unity. And these Germany, as if led by an evil genius, has herself furnished to her enemies. Against another, they might have been divided. With another, they might have made a separate peace. But when they were clearly shown what they had to fight, they were thrown back upon those springs of moral action and those heroisms of soul which your material-minded militarist can neither understand nor conquer. This is what really makes the Allies invincible. They have now wrested the initiative from the German strategists. Their military prospects seem of the fairest, as they now close in upon the German forces from all sides. But as to this, we make no predictions. All that we would point out is that an invisible ally has all along fought against Germany, and still presses her back. This is the adverse moral judgment of impartial men. — New York Evening Post.

Facts For Health Seekers To Ponder Over

Nearly every disease can be traced to clogged or inactive stomachs, livers or intestines. Indigestion, biliousness, headaches and insomnia all emanate from this cause. Keep these organs in working order and you'll have continuous good health. No case was ever treated with Dr. Hamilton's Pills and not cured; their record is one of marvellous success. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild, yet they cleanse the bowels promptly and establish healthy regularity. You'll eat plenty, digest well, sleep soundly, feel like new after using Dr. Hamilton's Pills—one a dose—25c a box everywhere. Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Hamilton's Pills, in a yellow box always.

Women Carry Mail Bags in Berlin

The German capital now has over one thousand female mail carriers and more than a hundred of the wagons and automobiles of the post office are driven by women.

The number of female employees of the street railways has increased to more than 4,000. About three hundred women have taken the places of the motormen called to the front, and the remaining 3,700 are acting as conductors, starters, inspectors and clerks. They perform their work in a satisfactory manner, and the public likes the polite and patient "lady conductors" very much.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

An Absurdity in Uniform

Some of our men engaged about Contalmaison have an absurd story of a German officer who came out to surrender as if on parade, with gloves and cane, and very spick and span—whereas, to do them justice, the German prisoners generally looked deplorable. As he advanced, his first remark was to demand a certificate as to his gallantry and honor. Our men were so enraged that they incontinently fell upon him and took his gloves and cane and cut all the buttons and badges off his coat. It is the one solitary instance which I have heard where Tommy has had any idea except to feed his prisoners and make pets of them. We have proofs every day, however, of the unpopularity of many of the German officers with their men, who express themselves with some considerable freedom when they are prisoners.—London Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Curse of Germany

The Emperor deceives his people. No "enemy Government," no neutral country, no man of sanity desires the destruction of Germany, but of that brutal, conscienceless, wicked spirit of militarism represented by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince and their bloodthirsty advisers. The curse of Germany and of the world is the Hohenzollern rule. If the time ever comes when it can be broken Germany will enter upon a splendid future of peace and prosperity and the rest of the civilized world will be at rest. Speed the day!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Robbie, walking across the fields with father, saw a cow for the first time.

"What is that, father?" he asked.

"That is a cow," was the response.

"And what are those things on her head?"

"Horns," replied his father.

The two walked on. Presently the cow mooed. Robbie was surprised.

"Which horn did she blow, father?" he asked.—New York Times.

Paddy, the hodman, was a new arrival on the job. Having gone to the top of the building and failed to return, the foreman shouted up:

"Come on, Paddy; what's keeping ye?"

"Sure," cried Paddy, "I can't find my way down."

"Well, come down the way ye went up," shouted the foreman.

"Faith, an' I won't," says Paddy, "for I came up head first."

The Horse as a Farm Motor

Will Never Be Entirely Replaced By Power Equipment

The horse as a motive power for farm work will never be entirely replaced by the stationary engine and tractor, or anywhere near. The horse will always be needed on every farm; the extent to which he will be needed will depend largely upon the kind of farming that is practiced.

According to an estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture, there are nearly 21,000,000 horses and 4,500,000 mules in the country. Many have predicted that the coming of the automobile and the farm tractor would eventually replace the use of horses.

While horse-drawn vehicles are rapidly disappearing from the city streets, horse-drawn implements and vehicles are not disappearing so fast from the farm, nor will they. We are glad to see them being replaced by motors in the cities, for the motors can do the work easier and better. The country is the ideal place for the horse.

But on millions of farms and in millions of homes the horse is still to be counted upon and reckoned with. The horse is still one of the farmer's best friends.

The motor truck, the stationary gas engine, and the tractor each have their own particular place upon the farm, and their increased use is, by all means, to be encouraged. But no farmer can do without horses altogether. The ideal power equipment for the farm consists of engines, either stationary, portable or traction, to do the heavy drudgery of farm work and horses to do the lighter tasks that require greater flexibility.

The engine is the horse's best friend because it relieves him of much of the hard work on the farm. Particularly is this true of the tractor.

Conquers Asthma. To be relieved from the terrible suffocating due to asthma is a great thing, but to be safe-guarded for the future is even greater. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief, but it introduces a new era of life for the afflicted. Systematic inhaling of smoke or fumes from the remedy prevents re-attacks and often effects a permanent cure.

Woolwich Arsenal

Woolwich Arsenal owes its existence to a Swiss named Schalch. Whilst Borgard was attending an experiment in recasting some brass guns in 1716, an explosion occurred, 17 bystanders being killed. Schalch had foretold the accident, and was then invited by the Board of Ordnance to select a good site in London for casting all the guns required. He chose Woolwich, but would not have considered so exposed a spot had he not been limited to a radius of 12 miles round London. For 60 years Schalch was Superintendent of Foundries, and not a single accident occurred during that time.

The Potato Situation

Appearances indicate that Ontario will have to depend on outside sources for a good deal of its potato supply again this year. Fortunately these outside sources are not likely to fail. The Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, reports that the potato crop promises well in all the Maritime Provinces and that the same is true of Quebec outside of two districts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Newspapers and Prophets.

There is hardly a day that does not develop in some line of thought a man or woman, generally young, who has discovered that the inherited experience of the human race in its social and political relations is worthless. If the humdrum newspapers which deal in their ignorant way with life as it is and has been, were to accept all these prophets at their self-valuations this world would be more of a bedlam than it is. — New York World.

PERSONALS.

Well-known Women.

Chatham, Ont.—"I was sick for about four years. Got very weak, could not eat to amount to anything. I got very thin and had no strength at all. I was very much discouraged at times—thought I was never going to get better. I could not walk a block without feeling all tired-out. I took different medicines but did not get the help I needed. A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began to take it with the 'Pleasant Pellets' and by the time I had taken two bottles I was well on the road to recovery, and in six months I was entirely well. My appetite came back and I gained in flesh. Now I am as strong and healthy as any one could wish to be. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines and I am glad of the opportunity to give testimony in their favor; they have done wonders for me."—Miss Thelma Parker, 141 E. King St.

Chatham, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's medicine with good results. I was weak and run down, lost my appetite and got very thin. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and these two medicines built me up in a very short space of time so that I felt as well as ever. I found them to be all that is recommended of them; *they are good.*"—Mrs. Wm. Weese, Cor. Taylor & Grand Ave., E., Chatham, Ont.

Every woman who has backache, headache, low spirits, sleepless nights, owes it to herself to speedily overcome the trouble before a breakdown causes prostration.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a non-alcoholic remedy that any ailing woman can safely take because it is prepared from roots and herbs with pure glycerine, containing tonic properties.

Farming by the Ancients

Something About Agriculturists in Other Ages and Climes

Agriculture is the oldest of arts and of sciences. The valleys of the Nile and of the Euphrates furnish us with our oldest records concerning cultivation, but wherever man has lived tillage has eventually developed.

When America was discovered, no written records existed to tell of the "whether, whence or where?" In the North native life was still in the hunter stage, but southward, in Mexico and Peru, a peculiar civilization had developed. How long it had taken to evolve the strangely socialistic system of land ownership, or how to develop the technical skill required to construct their temples and other public works, it is not known, but certain it is that where our ancestors in Northern Europe lived by their wits on the flesh of wild animals, and clothed themselves with their skins, the Incas of Peru had established a civilization which has no traces of the influences of any Asiatic culture. They were a people apart from all the rest of the human race, and for all the influence which they exerted might have dwelt on another planet.

We have reasons to believe that in the development of agriculture Peru followed the usual stages of that art in other countries. The most primitive farm, which is still practiced in the tropics, was not the permanent occupation of the land, but a sort of nomadic cultivation. Wood and brush were cut away and burnt, and corn planted, with scarcely any breaking up of the soil. Tillage was the next stage. In order to use land for more than one season it was necessary that it should be cultivated. This made for more settled habits of life.

The third stage was when tillage agriculture was improved by the application of fertilizing agencies. Irrigation also was resorted to, many ancient peoples showing remarkable engineering skill in the solution of their aquatic problems.

One remarkable fact in connection with agriculture in Ancient Persia is that in the valleys, where that industry was chiefly centred, most of the agricultural land is not natural soil, but has been assembled and put in place artificially.

The most characteristic feature of a Peruvian farm was its terraces, and were for the purpose of preventing the rain from washing away the soil to the lower levels.

To us this construction of artificial land in the warm valleys seems almost incredible. Even irrigation is now looked upon as a highly specialized branch of the art. We look to our western irrigation section with pride, and marvel at the simple apparatus necessary for a market garden system of artificial watering. But our undertakings sink into insignificance in the face of this vanquished southern race.

The narrow floors and steep walls which would appear utterly worthless to our engineers were transformed into fertile lands, and were the homes of teeming populations in prehistoric days. That the work was done well there can be little doubt, for even today, after the lapse of centuries, the lands are cultivated and support a modern population.

The labor spent in the construction of these terraces shows how important they were considered to be. We learn from the early Spanish historians that the Incas had special gardens for the raising of potatoes for the royal household. There was a general belief that the growth of crops and the fecundity of the soil was dependent upon the welfare of the royal family. Thus the Inca was cared for and every precaution taken to guard his royal person, no matter whether he was loved or hated by his subjects.

Labor Exchanges

Movement Started to Establish Branches in Western Provinces

A movement was started in Winnipeg this week which, if it materializes, is expected to be of great assistance in regulating the labor market in Western Canada. As set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting held at the Industrial bureau, the objects of the proposed organization are, briefly, to secure legislation in the three prairie provinces that will make it an offence to charge a fee for giving or securing employment or for introducing anyone for the purpose of securing work; and to establish in Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge fully equipped labor exchanges, each province bearing the expense of maintaining its own exchange, and that the city council, Grain Growers' Association, and Trades and Labor Council in each city be invited to appoint two of their number to form a local advisory committee.

It is also proposed that one central office be maintained at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton, which shall be responsible for all exchanges, and that the superintendence shall be under a commission of six members, one appointed by each of the three governments and one by the Trades and Labor Councils of each province, such commission to have full power to appoint all officers of the local and central exchanges.

The gentlemen present at the meeting were: Thomas Molloy, of the department of labor, Saskatchewan; Ald. H. J. Baillie, Saskatoon; R. J. Daley, assistant publicity commissioner, Alberta; Commissioner W. F. Heal, Moosomin; Frank Kerr, chief relief officer, Winnipeg; Louis Kon, Manitoba immigration commissioner; A. Macnamara, labor department, Manitoba; R. A. Rigg, M.P.P.; A. W. Puttee and J. H. T. Falk.

The labor organizations will take the proposal up in the three provinces, and a general meeting will probably be called some time during the coming winter, when full consideration will be given the question by government and labor representatives of other bodies. — Winnipeg Free Press.

It Stops the Twinges of Rheumatism, Limbers the Muscles, Eases the Joints

Amazing Relief Comes at Once — Cure Every Time

USE NERVILINE

Aching joints and sore muscles are common in rheumatic people. Inflammation is deep in the tissues. You might use a dozen remedies and derive less relief than Nerviline will give you in half an hour.

NERVILINE

Nerviline is a pain subduer that words do not altogether describe. It is fully five times stronger than most remedies, not that it affects the skin unfavorably—no, its great power is due to its wonderful penetrative quality—it strikes in deeply, but never burns or blisters.

Just rub Nerviline into sore muscles, stiff joints, and note the glow of comfort, the ease of pain that follows.

You are astonished, delighted; this is because words do not express the promptness and permanency with which Nerviline cures every ache and pain in the muscles and joints.

Marvellous, you'll say. Natural, we say, because Nerviline is different, stronger, more penetrating, a true pain subduer. Just try it and see if it doesn't cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, strains and sprains.

The large 50c family size bottle is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Get it today. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

An Innocent Victim

The Original of Squeers Died of a Broken Heart

The grossest injury which Dickens ever inflicted on a fellow being was his too accurate portrait of an innocent man in his Squeers. That Yorkshire schoolmasters were, as a rule, cruel and wicked enough it is true, but the particular schoolmaster who was recognized and who recognized himself as the original Squeers seems to have been an exception to the rule.

It will be remembered that Dickens and his illustrator travelled together to the north of England for the purpose of collecting material for "Nickleby" and especially for the Dotheboys episode. At Greta Bridge they visited a boarding school known as Bowes academy. The master, William Shaw, received the strangers with some hauteur and did not as much as withdraw his eyes from the operation of penmaking during the interview.

Phiz sketched him in the act; Dickens described the act. The personal peculiarities of William Shaw were recognized in Squeers. Shaw became a butt of popular ridicule, lost his pupils and finally died of a broken heart. Yet there is abundant evidence to prove that he was a really excellent and kind-harted man, who was made to suffer for the misdeeds of his neighbors.—Exchange.

Scotsmen Are French Citizens

Every Scotsman in France is a French citizen, with all the rights and privileges of such, if he chooses to claim them. In other words, every Scotsman born in Scotland is also a Frenchman, and is thus possessed of two nationalities.

Rheims has been very prominent during the present war, and it was there, after his coronation in 1429, that Charles VII. promulgated a decree that, in return for the assistance rendered by the Scottish soldiers to Joan of Arc, who defeated the English and made his coronation possible, Scotsmen were for all time to be considered free citizens of France.

Now the whirligig of time has once more brought the Scots to the neighborhood of Rheims to assist their fellow-French citizens, not against the English, but, in conjunction with them, against the would be destroyers of civilization.

Russia's Trade Future

The operating of an all-year-round port in the south through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will create a revolution in Russian trade and make Russia less dependent on Germany. Hitherto Russia has suffered a sort of blockade for five months of the year to the great benefit of Germany. After the war there will be new markets for Russia, as Russia will become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country.—London Chronicle.

Belgians in England

How They Are Serving the Cause of the Allies

Various newspapers have published statements regarding foreigners resident in England who are said, owing to the war and the call to arms of British citizens, to be trying to usurp the places occupied by the latter in trade and industry. Special and pointed allusion is made to the Belgians, and this may have the effect of misleading the public and creating in England an unjust and dangerous feeling towards them.

During the first months of the war the Belgian authorities organized an intense propaganda in favor of the voluntary enrolment of refuges. Then two laws in 1915 and 1916 called to arms various categories of Belgians, and measures were taken to discover refractory Belgians and place them at the disposal of the military authorities. Several thousands of Belgians have left England to join the army, and these constitute a considerable force if it is remembered that the whole colony of Belgian refuges in the United Kingdom, men, women and children, amounts at most to 200,000 persons.

It should also be noted that the majority of Belgian workmen are employed in the munition works, where they are usefully serving the common cause of the allies.

Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada, and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

A Strikeless Country

Canada, with a law which makes the mediation process highly effective, has been called a "strikeless country." The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of 1917, makes the gentle process of mediation mandatory. There is nothing in the law to compel disputants to accept the findings of the mediators. But the facts brought out by the official inquiry are published broadcast, with the idea that public opinion, thus well informed, will be so actively expressed that the trouble will be settled without a strike—Providence Journal.

"Did you get anything?" whispered the burglar on guard as his pal emerged from the window.

"No. The bloke wot lives here is a lawyer," replied the other in disgust.

"That's hard luck!" said the first "Did you lose anything?"

The Premier of France considers that his capacity for work has developed since he limited his sleep to five hours per day.

Instant Relief for

MORNING HEADACHE

and poor Appetite

That dull aching, that nausea and distaste for food with which so many begin the day, soon goes when you take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. The root of the trouble is disordered liver, perhaps constipation, and Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief so surely restores both liver and bowels that these complaints become impossible.

"Science Siftings," April 11, 1916, says:—"Providence has given us the brains to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. We take this preparation as an example because it is so well balanced in the matter of components and so effective in every direction."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

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Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

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Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

Prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

NO DEALINGS WITH THE ENEMY UNTIL THE NEXT GENERATION

SIR GEO. FOSTER'S SPIRITED MESSAGE TO BRITAIN

Urges Strong After-War Measures in Dealing With the Germans And Lays Considerable Stress on the Fact That the Empire And Allies Should Be Favoured Before Neutrals

Sir George Foster's speech at Earl Grey's Colonial Institute luncheon made a great impression, especially his strong but entirely unaggressive message to the British Ministers regarding the Empire's attitude towards neutrals, which, of course, for Englishmen and Canadians means in effect the United States.

Sir George spoke of the profound impression made upon him and other overseas representatives by their visits to the battlefronts in Flanders, the naval bases in Britain and the munitions factories in all parts of the kingdom.

"In two years Canada has passed through phases which have chastened and strengthened her heart," he said. "We and you have had something of the feelings of Gethsemane. We can never go back to the days of August, 1914. We shall never be the same again."

He severely chided those who bade us wait till the war was over, especially those—and he met not a few in England — who wished to resume dealings with Germany after the war. Almost paraphrasing Lord Kitchener's last public message, Sir George urged that we must purge our Empire life entirely of the German taint and do it now.

"I hate no man," he said "not even the Hun, but I have a memory, and I propose to keep it. I am not going to forget what the Huns have done in outrage, pillage, looting, and worst of all, base betrayal of friendship and hospitality for purposes of spying and fortifying for the Fatherland. We have had revealed what the German heart and purpose is, and for this generation at least German goods, German men and German partnership must be excluded from the pale of the British Empire. (Loud cheers.)

"Give them a good long time to repent, but be sure they do repent. Then they can come and pray to be admitted to the fellowship of decent society."

Sir George's reference to neutrals, which attracted most attention, and coming from Canada's spokesman at the Empire conference must greatly influence the British Ministers, was as follows:

"What of our attitude towards neutral countries? That is a delicate subject. How long is this Empire going to take off its hat and attune its ears to the least whisper that may come as to some disadvantage that will accrue to a neutral country if the Empires dares to fix up its home affairs and choose between the Empire of today and that illimitable Empire of the future if we are true to ourselves?

"Even if it takes off some of your profits from neutral trade, drop the profit practice, sacrifice and call it service. Work for the future and you will have your own reward now, while future generations will rise up and call you blessed.

"These neutral countries are great and strong, but they have not spent an ounce of their blood nor a dollar of their money in that terrible hell of war, which on thousands of miles has dashed against the sons of the Empire, leaving its long trail of fearful consequences for many a generation.

"We may well say to neutral countries in settling this momentous question: 'We have to reconstruct ourselves. We must be allowed to say how to do it. We will not be unreasonable with you, but we must be just to our own.'"

Speaking of closer economic unity for the Empire, Sir George said Englishmen who were still free traders would be jogged out of some of their notions some of these days (laughter), and added: "I am not a free trader, and speaking personally I don't hold out the least hope in the wide world that the Empire can today come together on a basis of free trade.

"It is time for the Empire to consolidate itself with reference to trade, commerce and production, and hammer out quickly its policy for the future.

"At the Allied Economic Conference in Paris, at which I was a delegate, Britain, with all her power, did not speak for the Empire—could not speak for it. How much stronger the Empire would be if it had its defined policy to let the Empire treat itself and its units a little more favorably than countries that did not own its flag and also to treat its allies on a more favorable basis than neutrals.

"After all I've seen, I am absolutely astounded at the power of the intelligent, effectual organization which supports our battle front. Two years ago none of it existed. Think of 660,000 women on munitions alone. If we wish we can organize for peace and progress just as well as for war and destruction." (Loud cheers.)

Modern War Romantic

Who said that the war and the twentieth century had killed romance? Here is a true story. A wounded officer recognized in one of the voluntary nurses at his hospital a young lady to whom he was once engaged. He was greatly embarrassed, as he was engaged to another girl, who was also a nurse in the same hospital. It so happened, however, that lady No. 2 had fallen in love with a doctor and he with her. Somehow things were straightened out, the officer renewed his old love, and lady No. 2 was set free. So all ended happily.

War Works Some Physical Wonders

Lessons Insanity and Frees Women From Many Neurotic Ailments

An interesting sidelight on President Wilson's remark about "the world going mad" is given in the annual report of Dr. William Graham, of Belfast, one of the most highly reputed Irish alienists, who presents a remarkable picture of the tonic value of war. Dr. Graham says:

"The fact is indisputable that insanity, like corns, has lessened during the period of the war."

So far as the future is concerned, Dr. Graham is encouraging. He says that there are solid grounds for the hope that "especially, although not exclusively among women, we shall find a great diminution of those neurotic disorders that formed a part of the mental abnormality of thousands of men who have gone or are preparing to go to the front, who have all their life been subject to the bondage of neurasthenic weakness and incapacity or of phychasthenic fears or hypochondriac fancies. The physical regime under which these men are compelled to live can have nothing but the best effects on those subject to its discipline."

Of women the doctor says the war has caused idleness and ennui to lose their hold.

"It has set them free from the benumbing conventionalities that have threatened to stifle their psychic energy, and so far it has contributed to the soundness of mind and nerve among the mighty sociological forces which the present world conflict set in motion."

Defining a Deserter

Home Soldiers Who Absent Themselves Equally Culpable With Overseas Men

The impression disseminated as the result of a news item published generally in Canadian papers from Ottawa, that a soldier could not be a deserter until his battalion went overseas is vigorously contradicted at the militia department.

It was stated that such is not the case and tha a soldier who absents himself for a sufficient period without leave is a deserter whether his battalion is overseas or at home.

Some misunderstanding also appears to have arisen as regards the power of commanding officers of units to sentence men to jail for being absent without leave. This has been done in the Ottawa military district and other places as well. According to the militia department, however, no commanding officer has such power. He may give a soldier 28 days' detention for being absent without leave, but cannot imprison him. A magistrate must pass the sentence. Since the war broke out special permission has been given magistrates to try cases of absence without leave.

It was also stated at the militia department that the parents of boys who have enlisted in the expeditionary forces who appear at the last moment and claim their offspring will not be allowed to do so in future.

New Work For Women

Building Aeroplane Engines in a Factory in Scotland

An extremely interesting venture is being launched in Scotland in the nature of a new profession for women. At a place on the west coast of Scotland a factory is to be built where work in the nature of the building of aeroplane engine parts will be undertaken, and when a sufficient nucleus of skilled women is formed the whole engine will be built in the works. Possibly after the war engines for motors will be part of the work. The venture owes its origin to the fact that two of the directors of a well-known controlled establishment have been so impressed by the work done by educated women that they are prepared to sink $200,000 in a concern which will be worked entirely by such women. Ordinary factory conditions will not prevail. The work will be run in two shifts, night and day, each shift comprising two periods of four hours with breaks for meals, rest and technical instruction. Examinations will be held after the first six months, and on these examinations will depend the money earned. It is probable that the lowest rate will be $5 a week and the highest $1,250 a year. The building will comprise, besides the main workshop and office, messrooms, recreation rooms, music room, library and class rooms for technical instruction.

Just for Fun

He: How about getting married?

She: Getting married — if it's the right girl—should double the life of your tires, and cut your gasoline bill in two.—Judge.

Correct Adjective

Judge: You say that the defendant used incendiary language?

Witness: Yes, your honor, he said he'd fire the complainant.

Just the Critter

"We want a mascot for our regiment."

"Take one of the dogs of war."

Bri ain Makes All Own Rifles

All Machine Guns Also Come From Home Sources

Great Britain is rapidly becoming independent of United States munitions supplies, according to a statement made in the British House of Commons by the Hon. Edward Samuel Montagu, Minister of Munitions.

"The United States supply of heavy shells has been invaluable to us," said Mr. Montagu, "but, with the increasing home and Canadian supplies, we hope to be able to do without United States shells altogether."

No less than 2,250,000 persons were engaged in the manufacture of munitions in Britain in June, the Minister declared, and this number has been still further increased. Of the total, more than 400,000 were women, he said. He added that 45,000 soldiers had been released from the army to aid in producing shells. The vast total compares with 1,635,000 persons engaged in munitions work before the establishment of the Ministry which Mr. Montagu heads.

The speaker, whose address made a most favorable impression, not only in the Legislative halls, but with the "man in the street," gave a detailed comparison in all departments of the present production of munitions with that before the establishment of the Ministry or prior to the war.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that half of the engineering resources of the country were required for the navy, but declared that very shortly Great Britain would have provided for her own requirements, and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and munitions to her allies, and in addition was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel, and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions to the amount of $30,000,000 monthly.

The production of heavy shells, said the Minister, was now 94 per cent. greater than it was in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer munition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence whn the Ministry of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the Minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many of these implements as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 times as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, he declared, now covered the expenditure of such ammunition.

One Eye Is Enough For Home Service

Modification in the Regulations for Enlistment in Canada

A man with one eye who otherwise is physically fit, may now be enlisted, but only for service in Canada, not overseas.

A modification in the regulations prescribes that anyone who has lost the sight of one eye but whose vision in the remaining eye is normal, providing it is the "shooting" eye, may be accepted.

It is also provided that the loss of one foot or leg by invalided soldiers who can wear or use an artificial limb will not constitute unfitness for home service in special work nor will the loss of any toe or toes, except the great toe, prevent a man being accepted.

This latter class will be used for clerical positions or other suitable duty. Likewise the loss of one or two fingers, except the thumb or forefingers, is not to act as a barrier. A man with a squint whose eye may be brought up to normal by the use of glasses will be given them free.

The modification of the rules will permit many of the ten or twelve thousand men doing guard duty on public works at home to go overseas. They would be replaced by those with the disabilities above mentioned.

Keeping the Boy on the Farm

A Motor Cycle Is a Great Help Towards Making a Boy Contented

The motor cycle is the cheapest means for travel, with more real pleasure and health giving values, than any other, when ridden sanely. It is a sure cure for the boy who wants to go to the city. The motor cycle furnishes him the opportunity for frequent visits there and his desire to stay there dies as soon as he sees that the city is not free enough for him. What drives boys to the city is the ever present chore time after the real day's work is done. In town his day is over at six, with everything near at hand to entertain him for the balance of the evening. On the farm there are one or two hours of choring after six. But what do these bother when he has a motor cycle? A little sprint to his neighbor's, or into town, will make him forget he has worked all day, and he will look forward to the next day with pleasure. He will forget the pool room, card den or saloon. He will spend the money thus saved for gasoline, and how much better off he will be. When it comes to expense, the motor cycle has a horse beaten many times, for it costs only when it is being used. I know from experience, because once I owned a good horse, but now have a three-speed motor cycle, and I would not trade it for the best horse and buggy I ever saw. I ride it both winter and summer.

"Telephones are great time-savers, aren't they?"

"Well, that depends upon who calls you up."

Must Defend Empire

Premier Hughes Speaks of Need of Strong British Race

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, when made a freeman of the City of London, responded to the honor with a nobly patriotic speech. Speaking in a clear, strong voice, master of himself and his audience, Mr. Hughes filled the Guildhall with "glowing images of our glorious destiny." Drawing a fine picture of the city taking Australia to her ample bosom and giving her equal rights, he passed to his favorite subject, the welding of the British Empire into a great and lasting whole. "In this war," he said, "the Empire has found her soul."

Among the fine phrases of his speech were those in which he referred to the valiant dead and "the valiant living who walk into the very jaws of death in order that their liberty and their country may be saved." Of the war he said: "Our salvation is to be achieved only by deeds." To the "visionaries who babble of peace" he gave this fine message: "The history of the race teaches us one lesson, written in letters of fire. If we wish to hold this Empire we must be prepared to defend it." To the nation he said: "If we intend to hold this Empire for the British race we must create conditions which will breed a virile and resourceful people. We must see that throughout this Empire the gates of opportunity are slammed in no man's face. Every man must have his chance."

How To Get News Of Men at Front

Department Issues Statement Regarding Applications From Friends and Relatives

A statement concerning the manner in which enquiries or applications by the public in connection with friends or relatives in the expeditionary forces of Canada could be made was issued by the Militia Department. The statement is to the effect that numerous enquiries and applications are being made to headquarters at Ottawa which ought to be made elsewhere, causing a great deal of unnecessary delay, and that these enquiries should be made as follows:

Enquiries relating to casualties are to be made direct to the Records Office at Ottawa. Other enquiries or an application for leave, transfer or otherwise relating to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who have proceeded overseas, may be made to the "Canadian Headquarters, Cleveland House, St. James' Square, London, England."

An application or enquiry relating to a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force must be made through the regular channels, that is in the officer commanding the unit to which the member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force belongs, who will deal with the matter himself or forward it after prompt investigation, with his recommendation, to the officer commanding the military district in which the unit is situated. Such application concerning members of the force in Canada, which cannot be made to an officer commanding a unit, should be made to the officer commanding the military district concerned. Orders have been given that all such enquiries must be given prompt attention.

New Homestead Map

Issued in Separate Sheets Showing Homestead Lands in Each Province

A new edition of a publication which should prove of interest to every person following the progress of settlement throughout Western Canada is now being issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

The publication, which is known as the Homestead Map, shows in a graphic way the land situation at the beginning of the present year, also the standing of each quarter-section throughout the three provinces, according to the records of the Department on 1st January, 1916. The map has been issued in separate sheets for each province, the Saskatchewan and Alberta sheets now being ready for distribution, the additional map covering the province of Manitoba to follow at an early date. Nothing conveys quite so forcibly to the eye the rapid manner in which land available is being taken up as does this interesting publication. In addition to the information regarding lands which have been homesteaded or otherwise disposed of, the map contains complete information with respect to Indian reserves, timber berths, grazing leases, post offices, railways, etc., throughout the three provinces.

A copy of the Saskatchewan or Alberta sheets may now be obtained upon application to the Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Wants What He Wants

A clubman of London says: When the Prince of Wales is going to do a thing he simply will not be put off. I was at the box office of a West End theatre one evening, when he and two brother officers came along, and His Royal Highness asked for three stalls. He was not recognized, and was told every stall was engaged. "Front row of dress circle?" inquired the Prince. No, nothing was available, either. "Then can I have seats anywhere?" demanded the Prince. It was found there were three available somewhere in the back of the house at four shillings each, and these the heir to the throne purchased and appeared glad to get.

Worthless

Sapleigh: I hope, Miss Ethel, I am not taking up too much of your valuable time.

Miss Ethel: Oh, I assure you, Mr. Sapleigh, that the time I spend with you is of no value whatever.

NOW ON THE VERGE OF DEFEAT ENEMY TRIES TO MAKE EXCUSES

FEARS INVASION OF HER BORDERS BY THE ALLIES

The Kaiser, Seeing Inevitable Defeat Where, Until Recently, He Saw Nothing But Victory, Would Now Have the World Believe He Is The Victim of a British Plot

The Emperor of Germany, discussing the situation on the western front, recently told the men of his armies along the Somme that Britain had led Germany to believe that the British people were her friends when they were actually plotting Germany's destruction. Now a British offensive was intended to carry the war operations to German soil, and into Germany's towns and villages, to the peril and undoing of her helpless women and children. "Your duty," he declared, "is to break the British offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and reduce to despair the relentless enemies of our country so that they will suffer peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany."

If this speech is authentic, it shows the German Emperor in the role of a conscienceless liar. No man ever labored more sincerely for the peace of the world than Sir Edward Grey in the fateful days of July, 1914. No nation ever entered into war with greater reluctance than Britain did at that time. Had the British people been plotting Germany's destruction they would assuredly have had greater military strength than that jeeringly spoken of as French's "contemptible" little army. Britain's military unpreparedness has already been accepted by historians as a complete rebuttal of the charge that she sought the destruction of Germany.

The events of two years of warfare prove beyond all possibility of denial that Germany was the plotter. Her stores of war material had been accumulated for offensive warfare. Her great siege guns had been prepared in secret to destroy the frontier fortresses of Belgium and France. By the invasion of those countries, Germany, within a few days of the opening of hostilities, did place in peril and did horribly ill-treat their helpless women and children. Only once for a brief period in East Prussia has much of Germany's territory been in the occupation of the Allies, and, save for a small bit of Alsace, no German soil is at this moment held by them.

The Kaiser, having ruthlessly trampled under foot some of the fairest regions of Europe, and scattered their inhabitants to wander as refugees far from their homes, now calls upon the legions of Germany to prevent a like tragedy from overtaking the German people. He has sown the wind. How can he hope to escape the whirlwind? He has been deaf to the cry of the oppressed Belgians and Poles and Serbs. How can he expect pity who has shown none? The war upon which he entered so lightly, convinced of the invincibility of the German military machine and of the industrial organization behind it, is no longer conducted as he wills. The Allies have patiently labored for two years to create a mightier war machine than that of Germany. They have succeeded. They now have more men, more guns, and more ammunition than the Germans, and their will to win is not less strong. The war has become a test of industrial strength, and the factories of the Allied nations are proving themselves capable of turning out a far greater number of death-dealing missiles in a given time than those of Germany.

The Kaiser, seeing inevitable defeat where, until recently, he saw nothing but overwhelming victory, begins to make excuses, to declare that Germany is the victim of a British plot and is fighting not to conquer her neighbors' territory, but to guard herself against invasion and dismemberment. The lie is unconvincing. The bold avowal of Maximilian Harden, "we willed the war," better represents Germania's spirit. The German War Lord went forth to conquer with World Power or Downfall emblazoned on his banner. Having failed to achieve world power, does the Kaiser believe that by whining and lying he can escape downfall?—Toronto Globe.

Strength of Birds

Birds can eat and digest from ten to thirty times as much food in proportion to their size as men can. If a man could eat as much in proportion to his size as a sparrow is able to consume, he would need a whole sheep for dinner, a couple of dozen chickens for breakfast, and six turkeys for his evening meal. A tree sparrow has been known to eat 700 grass seeds in a day. Relative to the bird's size, these seeds were as big as an ordinary lunch basket would be to a full-grown man.

A bird's strength is equally amazing. A white-tailed eagle, weighing twelve pounds, with a wing-spread of 6 feet, has been known to pounce on a pig weighing forty-two pounds, raise it to a height of a hundred feet and fly off with it. The bird had covered a distance of half a mile before the pig's owner succeeded in shooting the thief.

An International Incident

A friend just returned from Switzerland says that the atmosphere of some towns there is thick with espionage. In one hotel a Frenchman was seated at a table reading a letter. A German was looking over his shoulder and reading it, too. An Englishman caught the inquisitive Hun in the act and gave him what is called in popular language "a thick ear."

In 1915. How many miles will it go an hour?

In 1916: How many miles will it go on a gallon of gasoline?

A Bavarian Veteran

Fought on Six Fronts and Wrote Home Six Times

The "War Gazette of the Fourth German Army" published six laconic postal cards of a Bavarian soldier by the name of Matthias Niedermaier which form an odd and somewhat humorous war chronicle. The Bavarian left his home two days after the declaration of war. The six cards which are the only news his relatives have received from him since he went to war, contain the following messages: "Belgium, August 15th, 1914—I am well, but it is rather hot around here." "Argonne Forest, France, November 19th, 1914 — Am still well; it is awfully wet in our trenches." "At the front in Galicia, March 21st, 1915—I am all right, but my uniform is full of bugs." "At the front near Riga, September, 1915 — Don't worry about me, I am well. The Russians have only shot off one of my ears." "Nish, December 25th, 1915—I am getting along nicely. The Serbians are finished." "Constantinople, February 22nd, 1916—Have arrived in the Turkish capital. We now go to Mesopotamia and Armenia."

Black List Dead-Beats

To Expose a Dead-Beat Will Do Him More Good Than Harm

There are dead-beats, but who made them? Nature in some cases and the business methods of business men in others. When a man is found out to be wilfully dishonest by a business man, every other business man in the community should be made cognizant of the fact. If a business man gets "stung" by a dead-beat, he shouldn't be ashamed to tell it, so as to save others from getting in the same box. To lose a dead-beat from a list of customers is not a severe loss, and the business man who warns others of the dangers is a public benefactor to others of his kind. To expose a dead-beat in the start, to nip his dishonesty in the bud, will do him more good than harm. It might force him to be honest when he was on the verge of becoming dishonest, and a man who is honest even by pressure is better than a dishonest man. The man who proves himself wilfully dishonest should be treated by everybody on the cash-in-advance principle, and as soon as he learns that he can get nothing till the cash is on the counter, he will soon realize his position in the community. It takes courage and backbone on the part of the business man to say "no" to the oily-tongued dead-beat with the earmarks of honesty, but it will pay to brace up. The credit system is a common evil to business, and there are people who would buy the moon if they could buy it on credit. Blacklisting dead-beats would save a lot of trouble. — From the Durham Chronicle.

America's Valuable Waste

America imports $2,000,000 worth of waste rags annually just to make writing paper. About 1,400,000 tons of flax straw are burned or allowed to go to waste in the States every year, but specialists in the Department of Agriculture have shown that it can be used for making paper and fibre board. Already a demand for $1,600,000 worth of flax straw has sprung up. Once it was clear waste. Time was when yellow brass turnings were entirely unsalable. Now they average 12c a pound. Old tinfoil brings 36c, and siphon tops are worth 24c a pound. Bones fetch $25 a ton after everybody's picked 'em. Mr. Arthur D. Little of the United States Chamber of Commerce says: "We waste 150,000,000 tons of wood a year, 1,000,000,000 feet of natural gas a day, 1,000,000 tons of flax straw a year." We waste 13,000,000 feet of lumber every year in old lead pencils by throwing away the stubs. Two girls earn for the Government 100 times their salaries by going through the waste-paper baskets in the Treasury Department at Washington. Their prize find was a $10,000 United States gold bond.

Australia's Need of Freight Ships

The Australian Government's purchase of fifteen large steamships in England to be operated by the Commonwealth in the movement of Australian wheat to Europe, will not go far towards solving the problem. The steamers have a total cargo capacity of 120,000 tons, but it is doubtful if they can make more than two trips each to Europe before the end of the year, and this will dispose of only 9,000,000 bushels of the huge quantity of the cereal that is awaiting shipment. Australia has almost 100,000,000 bushels of wheat stored in sheds or beginning to sprout in stacks where storage is unavailable in country railway yards, and the Commonwealth's next wheat harvest is already in sight to further complicate the problem. The Government's purchase of the steamers is hailed by the Labor party with gratification, for the establishment of a government-owned fleet has long been a plank in its platform.

The Saving Habit

A saving account is a saving grace. It makes for order, temperance, virtue, industry and growth. It shows that we prefer independence to charity, and believe that he is helped best who helps himself.—Buffalo News.

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Physician and Surgeon
VULCAN - - ALBERTA
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DENTISTRY
Dr. C. H. NELSON
Dentist
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WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

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AUCTIONEER
MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
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Real Estate Agents
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HARNESS
Horse Blankets, Whips
Robes, Sweat Pads
Collars, etc.
Harness from $31.00 set up.
Blankets from $2.25 each up.
Harness Repairing
neatly and promptly done
T. J. Butler
Richardson Block, Vulcan, Alta,

WATCH REPAIRING
I have been appointed agent for D. E. Black & Co., the well known Calgary jewelers.
Ask for repair price list
D. C. JONES
Vulcan, Alberta

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER - Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: $1.50 per year; Foreign Countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

Prosperity And Its Obligations.

Now that the grain is all cut and threshing has taken place in many instances, we are able to gain an insight as to what the earth is yieiding us for another year's harvest. So far nothing but satisfaction is possible, for from all parts of our grain growing province come reports of yields that are entirely beyond expectation in quantity and quality. In last year's harvest we had what we considered to be something phenomenal, almost singular in richness and vastness, the sort of thing that only can happen once in a very long time, but this year's harvest, practically as good as its predecessor, shows us that there is every prospect of continued prosperity in this land of ours. Many causes account for it, of course, not the least of them being the greatly increased intelligent interest taken in raising the crops. But all things considered, we have to admit that we in Alberta, and particularly in our own part of the country, have been supremely blessed with the riches of the earth. Our prosperity is so great that we cannot account for it as being solely the result of the labour of our own hands; there is a greater dispensation than that of human labour behind it all. We are enriched, but not without a motive.

At a time like the present when unsettled conditions over the world there is bound to take place a division and a disiribution of wealth, and this being acutely felt in those European countries where war is raging. Our comparatively isolated position, although we are participants in the struggle, removes us from the devastating effects of warfare, for while Great Britain is shouldering the greater burden of the war, we over here see the whole affair merely as something impersonal. True, we have raised a magnificent crop, and we are never tired of reminding ourselves that we have done it on behalf of the Empire but let us not forget that despite our Patriotic enthusiasm in this direction, we are getting paid, and well paid, for every bushel raised. There is no sacrifice in that; we are making money out of abnormal conditions and are probably the richer because of the war, and our soldiers are in the trenches fighting for the protection of the very land from which we have derived our wealth.

Clearly then, it should not only be our duty but our desire and pleasure to give back to the Empire, though some of the many channels of Patriotic effort part of the great prosperity which is ours this year.

The Price Of Land.

It has often been asserted that the price of farm lands in southern Alberta has been far too low, and for some time past people have been waiting to see a rise which, if not sensational, would make a considerable difference on present values. Land has experienced a slight upward grade during the past two years, but it has not been very great.

The crops of the past two years however, are having their effect on the price, and we shall see a substantial advance ere long, for when one crop off land will more than double the purchase price people begin to see that their property is worth far more than the valuation they have placed upon it. During the past few days land in the Vulcan district chang hands at $50.00 per acre. What was the result? Immediately it became known other prices took an upward tendency and o ie farmer who held his land at $31.00 has altered the price to $40.00 an acre. Both pieces of land are fully worth those figures, and the crops have placed the value on them, and with similar careful farming in the next two or three years we are bound to see a great re-adjustment in the prices of farm lands. At the present time they are far too low, but crops such as we have had this year and last will place them on a more equitable basis.

The Patriotic Fund Work.

Now that we are getting to the tail end of the year it is time that something further was done in in the matter of the Patriotic fund in this district. The officers and committee were elected last November, and then we had the rally meeting which was addressed by Mr. W. A. Buchanan, M.P. and Mr. J. J. McNaughton, M.L.A. Since then the committee has worked hard and much of the $2,000 promised has been raised.

But now the Patriotic fund has commenced on another year and the assessment for the Little Bow electoral division has been raised to $7,000, a sum much in advance of that of last year. We in Vulcan and district have our share of this to raise, and the sooner we get to work the better. The wintry weather will soon be with us again, but before that comes we ought to take some action and prepare for this year's campaign. The rally meeting of last year did much to stimulate public interest. We can have a similar one this year and good speakers would be secured. The matter ought not to be allowed to lapse but should be taken up vigously toward the end of harvesting and before the winter sets in.

Notes

One blessing about Thanksgiving Day is that it will probably be the reason for the removal of numerous turkeys which have been wandering about the streets lately.

From the Social and Personal Column in a Calgary paper: "Social—White—ifcmu ????zzz If seems to us to have been rather more personal than social.

Now that prohibition has become an acknowledged fact in Alberta the people of Calgary are beginning to agitate for a supply of drinkable water. The old joke that water was for washing purposes only has gone under at last.

We cull the following from an exchange, "John Pearson of the Herald staff, Calgary, arrived in town last Saturday and stayed at the Royal Hotel until Wednesday when he drove out to the ranch at Black Diamond for a couple of week's holiday." Some of these country hotels are fierce especially when a man has to take a holiday after staying at one of them for a few days.

"A blacksmith shop is badly wanted at Foremost" says the country correspondent in the Lethbridge Telegram. Wanted for forgery doubtless.

The Ladies Aid Thanksgiving supper on Monday last was an excellent affair, and so well known have they become as caterers that people came despite the fact that the Vulcan orchestra was in attendance.

Austria-Hungary is calling up fifteen classes of reserves, which include all men not actually cripples, up to the age of 44. It will soon be possible to hold family re-unions in the ranks of the Austrian army.

JAM SALE
PURE FRUIT
Strawberry and Apple, Raspberry and Apple
One Week, starting, Saturday Oct. 14
2 Four Pound Tins for 85 Cents
Don't Forget Our Big Soap Specials for the week.
Gold Dust, Firbank's Tar, Fairy Soap, Etc.
H. W. REEVES
VULCAN, -:- ALBERTA

Notice to Farmers

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., herewith give notice that all farmers having grain bins upon roads, lanes or unsold property in the town of Vulcan, must remove the same forthwith in order to avoid prosecution for trespass.

The Company has set aside convenient to the elevators and sidings, an adequate number of lots for the accomodation of grain bins at a rental of $5.00 per annum. Leases of these lots can be arranged with our agents, Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan.

General Superintendent of Lands.

Department of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Calgary, Alta. Oct. 1916.

FOR SALE
25 h. p. portable gas engine in first class shape, just the thing to run a small separator and grinder.
Price $600
See me at once
RoyWalker

To All to Whom it May Concern.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Take Notice that His Honor Judge J. L. Jennison, one of the Judges of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Vulcan in the Province of Alberta for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157.

Dated the 24th dav of July, 1916.

R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

The Churches

VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every Sunday evening for divine worship at 7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 5 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag B. D.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.
D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA. Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
L. F. Dawson, N. G.
W. F. Bradin, Sec'y.

ROYAL CAFE
Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Clarence Davis
Auctioneer
Live Stock and Farm Sales a Specialty
Champion, Alberta
See Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan, or Phone 204, Champion, for dates.

PHONE M6418
Single Rooms, 1 person 50c, 75c, $1
Double Room, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Queen's Hotel
B. A. Atkinson, Jr., Proprietor
8th Ave. and 2nd St. East
CALGARY, ALBERTA
Weekly and Monthly Rates
All Outside Rooms

B. C. RESTAURANT
Ice Cream
Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN ALBERTA

AUCTIONEER
H. E. ELVES
Provincial Licence
P. O. Box No. 51 - Vulcan
AND LOMOND

Miss Rinehart
Obstectrical Nurse
PHONE: CHAMPION R602

PETER GILLESPIE
Suits Made to Measure
French Dry Cleaning
VULCAN, ALBERTA

C. H. Wheeler
Painter and Paperhanger
Apply to International Warehouse, Vulcan, Alberta

Before You Buy Your
Machinery
and TWINE
Call around and inspect our stock. "Foston" and "Winner" fanning mills and John Deere and Tudhope - Anderson
These bear Inspection
Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.
VULCAN - ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

Special Notice

TO

Borrowers

All Farmers and others in this district who have secured loans from us in previous years and who require their mortgages renewed for a further term or an increase on their present mortgage will kindly make these arrangements direct with us in future. We refer especially to the Northern Trust Co., Netherlands Transatlantic Mortgage Co., Great West Life and Toronto General Trust Coy's. mortgages. We will also arrange for the discharging of present mortgages where necessary. We have plenty of money available to make new loans at 8 p. c. interest.

IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE

See us for Bargains in Real Estate----Fire Insurance

Arthur Mitchell & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Our "Heaters" will save you money— handsome too

Buy one of our new heating stoves. It will ornament your home; it will save you fuel; it will save you work.

We have so many that we haven't space to describe them all. We invite you to come and see them and the many new attachments. How about a new range. Don't forget the High Oven.

Prices ranging from 9.00 to 18.00
Globe Heaters - - - 7.50

George Pettman

Vulcan, - - Alberta

FirE-Co. Range

The best fuel saver on the market.

Cuts the Fuel Bill in Half

Always ready to cook; Fire never goes out; makes only one third the ashes of other ranges; burns only one half as much full, and holds fire continuously. It does better baking and more cooking.

It saves $20 to $40 a year in fuel. Come in and let us demonstrate. Sold on a money back guarantee.

FirE-Co. Heaters on the same principal.

IRVINGS, Ltd.

COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

A special dispatch to the Calgary Herald from Ottawa states:

An important commission is to be appointed by the Government by order-in-council, to undertake a vigourous propaganda in western Canada for the securing of a good supply of seed grain for next year's crop. The situation, it is feared, is somewhat serious, and Hon. Arthur Meighen, acting minister of agriculture, has taken prompt steps to meet it. Owing to the rust in the west last year the quantity of good seed grain is not likely to be any too plentiful.

The situation is far worse in the United States where the rust damage was a great deal worse. American firms are already in the market in the west purchasing seed grain. It is feared that owing to the present high prices of grain, farmers may delay until next spring, when it will be found that owing to the American purchasers there will be a gaeat shortage.

The commission which will be appointed will consist of four experienced officials of the seed branch of the agricultural department. A. E. Wilson, Indian Head, Sask., will be chairman, and the names of the other members will be announced later.

The commission will get in touch with the western municipalities and will impress unto them the wisdom of action. It is anticipated that most western farmers whose crops have suffered and who find that their seed will be unfit for seed purposes, will be able to procure their requirements directly through the ordinary channels of the seed and grain trade, but there will be many who will neglect or will require the assistance of municipalities as provided by provincial legislation.

This commission will buy grain without any charge other than the exact cost and will deliver to any western municipalities. They will be assisted by an accountant from the auditor-general's department.

It will be learned with regret that Ald. and Mrs. H. C. Jacques contemplate removing to Southern Alberta in the near future. According to one of the Alderman's characteristic advertisements at present displayed in his windows the clock stops on the night of October 14th next and he goes on the 18th. This community will be the loser by the removal of Alderman and Mrs. Harry Jacques from our midst.—Exchange.

Mr. T. J. Butler is going to build a residence on Apollo street

Mr. C. E. Henry has accepted the sub-agency for the McLaughlin car.

Would the party who took a wagon seat from the Lineham Lumber Co.'s yard as he is known, and thus avoid any further trouble, return same?

WANTED — By experienced man, position as cook on a threshing outfit. W. R. Walling, Vulcan.

WANTED— Woman to do general housework, cooking and washing for family of three. No children. Wages 20.00 per month. C. Chase, Vulcan, Phone 1312.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—A number of full blood pedigreed, male and female Hampshire pigs for sale cheap. Apply to John A. Smith, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—A few 3 and 3 1-4 second hand wagons to exchange for heavy wagons, also 6 bundle racks, 8 x 14. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

H.M.McCallum

Auctioneer and Commission Agent

Farm and Stock Sales a Specialty

Vulcan, - Alberta

GRAIN

Farmers who desire the Best Returns, Prompt Settlements and Careful Attention to their Grain Shipments should consign their cars to **James Richardson & Sons,** the oldest, largest and strongest Commission House in Canada.

Prices by Wire and Phone Each Day

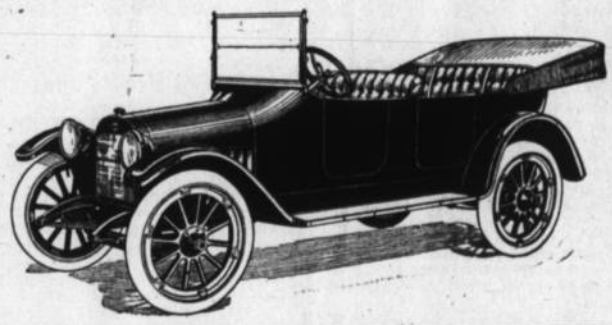
SEE

FLOOD WHICHER & ELVES

The 1917 McLaughlin-Buick Cars

The Old Reliable Company

Built to Stand Rough Driving on Country Roads



D. 60--30-35 H. P.

Electric Lights and Starter. Six Cylinders. 23 miles to a gallon of gasoline on good roads.

Price $1,210, Freight Prepaid

D 45--45 H. P.

Six Cylinders. Delco Starting and Lighting System. Wt. 2800 lbs. 22 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

Price 1,535, complete, Freight Paid

D 35--30-35 H. P.

6 Cylinders. Electric Lights and Starter. Fully Equipped. Best value in Canada. Price - **$995**

Free Service Coupons given away with each car.

The coupons can be used at Carmangay, Champion, Vulcan, Lomond Travers, Lethbridge or Calgary.

PHONE CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATION AT MY EXPENSE

C. E. HENRY, Agent, Vulcan, Alta.

Cars in Stock

:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

There were voices in the passage outside, and somebody come in to look for a Bradshaw. Lady Ursula made her escape, and, looking about for her brother, found him in the grounds, where he was talking earnestly to his friend Hugo. Fearful lest he should be denouncing Paul afresh to his friend, she went out to the two young men, and Hugo, who seemed glad to escape, left the brother and sister together.

Lord Eastling was not at all anxious for a tete-a-tete with his sister, and would have escaped if he could. But she had him fast.

"Tom," she said, "I've got something very important to tell you."

"I've got something to say, too," he said, rather drily.

"You shall hear me first. I've found out something about Paul."

"So have I," said he quickly.

"But what I've found out is true," said she, hurrying on with her story. "I've met his mother. He's the son of Sir Morton and Lady Creslow, and he's been obliged to change his name and live for years in America, because of something wrong—forgery, I think it was, that he did, when he was a very, very young man."

"What!" gasped Lord Eastling.

She rushed on with her breathless account—

"Now you see ohw it is that people are ready to put anything that happens down to him—that they won't understand how sorry he is for what he did all those years ago, and that they want to hound him down, to make it impossible for him to hold up his head again? Now you understand, don't you? And oh, Tom, Tom, I'm sure that, now you know the truth, you won't join in the hue and cry against a man who is doing his best to live down the past?"

The information thus poured out came so suddenly, so unexpectedly, upon Lord Eastling that at first he could scarcely realise that so much had happened during the short time he had been away in town.

Then his impulse was one of indignation.

"The scoundrel," cried he. "Then he dared to marry you under a name that was not even his own?"

That view of the matter had not occurred to Lady Ursula, and on realising this, she staggered back a step and changed color.

"Oh, Tom," she cried hoarsely, "then am I not really his wife?"

He looked at her pale, miserable face, and was exasperated by her staunchness.

"I should have thought," he said sullenly, "that you would have been only too glad to welcome any chance of finding out that you were not tied for life to a rascal."

But a little cry of dismay broke from her lips.

"Do you know what you're saying? Marriage! Do you remember what that means? Oh, no, no. It would be too awful. It's not true. I'm his wife! Oh, I am his wife—really his wife!"

The anguish in her tone was so deep, the shame she evidently felt so terrible to bear, that her brother had to admit the truth.

"Yes, yes, you're his wife, worse luck," said he. "The false name makes no difference to that. All the same, it was an infamy that he should do such a thing—to marry you like that."

She had recovered a little of her equanimity after the alarm her brother's words had given her.

"Well," she said, "he's confessed he's sorry, and he's leading a new life."

"Is he?" cut in Lord Eastling, quickly.

She answered with passion.

"Yes, of course. The wretched man who told you stories about him had no right to rake up his past. Paul owned up the forgery to me, and it was forgery that you accused him of."

"Forgery was only one of the crimes he committed," said Lord Eastling.

"But if he's reformed——"

"If! That's the point. If."

"He has, he has; I know it, I feel it. You would never have thought of bringing this dreadful accusation against him, of thinking he had anything to do with what has happened here, but for the stories you had been told."

Lord Eastling turned upon her quietly.

"Who told you I accused him?" he asked.

She hesitated.

"I know," she said at last, "that it was some such thought, some such suspicion, that took you to town yesterday."

"Well, if so, what then?"

She looked at him steadily.

"I want you to believe, as I do, that he is absolutely innocent of this dreadful thing."

"You poor child! do you suppose I shouldn't be the first person to be glad, if I knew that he was all right? Remember, he is my brother-in-law now, as well as your husband. You seem to think that what you have learnt about his past life proves him to be running straight now. I'm afraid I can't agree with you."

"If you had heard him as he told me about it—if you had heard him confess," pleaded Lady Ursula earnestly, "you would have believed him as I do. Shall I tell him to speak to you?"

"No!" said her brother quickly. "It would only be unpleasant without being useful. If you can prove to me that he is running straight—prove, mind, not merely make the assertion—nobody on earth will be so glad as I am. In the meantime, I own that I have doubts. And it is terrible to me to know that my sister is married to a man whom there are doubts about."

She spoke with heightened color.

"If I thought him the unprincipled man you believe him to be, surely you don't think I should care for him still? That I should degrade myself so far?"

He put his hand on her shoulder.

"I'm sure I hope not," said he.

But he spoke doubtfully, and Lady Ursula, as she watched him go quickly into the house and slowly followed him, felt that she had not succeeded in convincing him.

CHAPTER XVI.

The atmosphere at luncheon was electric, there was no doubt of that. Everybody tried to talk and laugh as usual, and very few of them managed it. For the host, usually a wholly insignificant figure in the midst of his family and guests, was wearing an expression of sullen melancholy and anger which they could not help associating with the fact that he was to have been told that morning of the loss which had taken place under his roof.

Not one word, however, did he utter while luncheon went on; not one glance did he give at any person present. But when the first movement was made to leave the table, he looked up, dismissed the servants, and then spoke himself:

"I am sorry to have something to say which I had hoped never to have to say in any house of mine." The deep, rough tones of the voice they heard so seldom impressed everybody with a strong sense of the unusual, and they one and all dreaded what was coming. "I find that someone—some wretch, some rascal—has taken advantage of my good nature to commit a mean and shabby theft in my house. You all know what I mean. My daughter Mamie has had her pearls stolen—not by a thief from outside, but by a thief inside. I don't know who it was that has done this; I can't guess; I don't want to guess. But I'm not going to stand such things being done in my house. I'd rather shut it up, sell it, let it, and go and live in a hotel than have such a thing happen again. I'm going to set to work to find out who has done this, and as I'm not much of a hand at this sort of work, I'm going to have it done by those who can do it better than me. But as I don't do things underhand, I give you all warning of what I'm going to do, so you mayn't be taken by surprise."

Consternation is a mild word with which to describe the effect produced upon his hearers by this speech, in which he appeared to have taken no pains to disguise his belief that the author of the theft was among his listeners.

The implication was so marked that, after the first hush produced by dismay, there arose a murmur of indignation on all sides; whispers were freely exchanged, and then Mrs. Jackson tried to speak.

But her husband silenced her sharply, and at that there was another pause. Then, as a second murmur, louder than before, arose, one voice suddenly made itself heard, and Paul Payne, speaking with great gravity, leaned forward and addressed his host.

"Will you allow me to make a suggestion, Mr. Jackson?" he said in a voice which would have commanded attention, even if his words had not.

"Speak," said Mr. Jackson, laconically.

"You are much too hospitable a host to wish to make all your guests uncomfortable by such a speech as that you have just made, unless you felt very sure that we could help you to find out who has done this abominable thing. Now, I believe we can."

(To Be Continued.)

W. N. U. 1122

Boy Scouts Tent

Is Doing a Great Service for the Men at the Front

Most encouraging and cheering news of the Canadian Boy Scouts' Tent at the front is contained in a recent report to Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Honorary Dominion Secretary, by Capt. A. H. McGreer, who is in charge of the Canadian tent. "The tent continues to be a popular resort for our men," he writes. This report is supplementary to a more detailed account of the work, which was recently furnished Sir Robert Baden-Powell and forwarded for publication in Canada. In his report Capt. McGreer particularly emphasizes the great service rendered by the Boy Scouts of Canada in making it possible for the soldiers to enjoy some recreation during their "off" hours.

The report reads in part as follows: "The tent continues to be a popular resort for our men. There are a great many letters written in it daily; many magazines and papers are read, and the dry canteen is generously patronized. Our institutional and entertainment work has expanded considerably during the last three months. The Boy Scouts of Canada have done a great service for the men at the front, and have rendered valuable assistance in keeping up the morale of our troops, by making it possible for them to enjoy, during their rest hours, such recreation as the tent and its surroundings provide. In addition to this the men derive considerable benefit from the profits made from our work, as our policy is to spend every cent of profit for the men in the field. We extend our very hearty thanks to the Boy Scouts of Canada for their splendid gift.

He: How did you come out financially with your entertainment for the Old Ladies' Home?

She: The old ladies owe us $50.

Mrs. Yeast: Dear, you were talking in your sleep last night.

Mr. Yeast: Well, I've got to talk sometime, haven't I?

The Bertillon System Tested by Bankers

American Financial Institutions Take Thumb Prints of Depositors

Bankers in Pittsburg, especially those who cater largely to foreigners, are watching with much interest an experiment being carried on by certain Eastern bankers to facilitate the banks' dealings with foreign depositors. This experiment is the installation of a system of thumb-print taking which has its basis in the well-known theory of that section of the Bertillon system. In one bank alone, in Philadelphia, there are 1,200 depositors whose thumb prints are registered in the bank and who can draw funds from their deposits simply by permitting the bank officials to compare the whorls on their thumbs with the prints taken and preserved when their accounts were opened. It is claimed that, under this system, it is absolutely impossible for a person to secure from a bank money which does not rightfully belong to him.

The system was originally instituted as an aid to foreigners and for those who cannot write. At one time it was the custom in most banks to refuse deposits unless the would-be depositor could sign his name. Through the Philadelphia innovation such a person can go to a bank and open an account by merely pressing the fingers of his right hand lightly on a glass plate covered with specially prepared ink. The impression is transferred to a card and is filed. Two impressions are made, one filed under the name of the depositor and the other under the scientific description of the markings. The latter method is used principally as a safeguard for foreign women, who oftimes open an account in their maiden names and later attempt to withdraw money by giving marriage names, this usually causing much confusion if the woman speaks but broken English.

The thumb prints are also used in the case of an aged person whose signature is "shaky" and with those whose writing is hard to decipher. It is also coming into wide use with children, because of the fact that children's handwriting changes with maturity, while the thumb markings never do.

Actors Best Officers

They Impress Soldiers With Personality, Says Drill Sergeant

Actors make the best army officers according to a British drill sergeant, who has had experience in an officer's training corps.

The drill sergeant, quoted in the London Daily Mail, made the statement positively.

"First of all," he said, "they know how to give the word of command, a very important consideration. They are never shy or self-conscious, and they impress the men with their personality. Give me an educated actor and I will promise you a good officer.

"Schoolmasters make the best non-commissioned officers. Business men I have found rather difficult. They are intelligent enough, but they are not what you may call adaptable."

A staff officer, speaking on the same subject, said:

"Professions calling for the exercise of imagination and observation, generally speaking, provide first class officers. Two officers on trench service constantly distinguished themselves by keen observations. They were invariably the first to notice any change in the enemy's dispositions and both were Fleet street journalists.

"Natural resources rather than trained intelligence counts on active service and, while this quality may be possessed by men in all professions, it is more often found among journalists, barristers and, of course, engineers, whom I place in a class apart."

The Curse of Germany

The Emperor deceives his people. No "enemy Government," no country, no man of sanity desires the destruction of Germany, but of that brutal, conscienceless, wicked spirit of militarism represented by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince and their bloodthirsty advisers. The curse of Germany and of the world is the Hohenzollern rule. If the time ever comes when it can be broken Germany will enter upon a splendid future of peace and prosperity and the rest of the civilized world will be at rest. Speed the day!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Australian Sheep Dogs

In no place in the world are sheep and cattle dogs more in use than in Australia. The grazing estates are so enormous that it would be impossible to handle the great flocks without dogs, says Our Dumb Animals. The Australian pastoralist could not possibly exist without his dogs, and that is the reason that sheep-dog trials are looked upon as something amounting to national competition. Every town has its agricultural show and at all of these sheep-dog trials are one of the most deserved attractions, and the training that the Australian sheep-dog gets is nothing short of miraculous.

Wayward Son: But, dad, you should make allowance for the follies of youth.

Father: Huh! If it wasn't for the allowance you get there'd be less folly.

Sappleigh: Am I walking too fast for you Miss Ethel?

Miss Bright: Oh, no; you may run if you like.

Study of Geology

Requirements of Boy Scout's Prospector's Proficiency Badge Have Been Revised

The requirements for the Boy Scout's Prospector's Proficiency Badge have been revised to suit Canadian conditions. The changes have been worked out by Mr. R. A. A. Johnston and Dr. E. M. Kindle, of the Geological Survey of Canada. These men went about the work carefully and thoughtfully and the new rule requirements are bound to meet with the approval of Scoutmaster and Scout alike. The tests are made interesting in that they provide for a careful study of the principal elements of geology. Most of the clauses have been changed and a number of additions have been made. First of all, the new rules demand that the Scout must show that he has a general acquaintance with the origin of rocks. He is also asked to identify 7 out of 12 common minerals submitted and give their uses. One of the clauses of the old rules read: "He must have a general knowledge of the various periods of the formation of the earth's crust, and which are water-bearing rocks. He must understand stratification, dip and faults."

This is changed to: "He must show that he has a general knowledge of the principal rock structure—stratification; dip, including synclines and anticlines; dike; stock and laccolith." Then he is asked to name three out of five common rocks submitted and give their uses, if any. Another paragraph in the new rules provides that a Scout must give a short account of the geological formation of his own district. Or, he must collect from his own district, if fossils occur in it, fossils representing not less than four of the following groups or classes: corals, graptolites, crinoids, brachiopods, pelecypods, gasteropods and cephalopods.

Resourceful Canada

Quick Return to Normal Conditions After the War, Is Predicted

Just previous to the war in which it was a factor, Canada was suffering from reaction following western land speculation and over-expansion in costly directions. The times were hard, many were unemployed. But if anything were needed to prove the country's inherent strength, the war has served the purpose. Canada has furnished an army of 350,000 men, a considerable drain on the efficient element of a population small as related to the size of the territory, and has in general contributed generously for the defense of the British Empire. But instead of expriencing further depression on the war's account Canada is returning to prosperity; its banks have more money than before the great conflict began; its exports have vastly increased, not alone the exports of munitions.

A survey of Canadian conditions after two years of war, made at Montreal for the New York publication, Financial America, cites various interesting and satisfying facts. Prefacing with the statement that the economic effects of the two years are strikingly visible and form a wonderful testimony to the resourcefulness and enterprise of the country, the recital says that by virtue of its geographical position and the intimate and friendly relations which have so long existed between the Dominion and the United States, Canada has been able to enlist the financial support of the greatest neutral country to an extent infinitely greater in proportion to relative needs, than any other belligerent. While the combined obligations of the Government of Great Britain and France have been with difficulty disposed of in the United States to yield six per cent., those of Canada and of its provinces and cities have been readily taken at five per cent.

The review estimates that from the beginning of the war and to the end of June, and excluding inconsequential loans floated in Great Britain, the Dominion Government, its provinces and municipalities, have borrowed about $404,000,000, of which $222,000,000 is believed to have been provided by United States investors, the remainder coming from within the Dominion. The bountiful crops of last year assisted Canada substantially. The scarcity of agricultural labor due to the withdrawal of so many men for the army was relieved by help from our states. The conclusion of the summary of conditions is that "both in respect of financial ability and industrial capacity Canada has been able to perform her tasks in the great struggle much more easily and with less disturbance than any other of the belligerent countries, and there is corresponding reason to expect that her return to normal conditions after the war will be similarly easy."—Buffalo Courier.

England Must Feed Herself

New Slogan to Bring Great Agricultural Revival

One of the effects of the war will be seen in a great revival of agricultural life in England and the United Kingdom. The outbreak of the conflict caught the British Isles dependent on foreign commerce for four-fifths of their food supply, barring meat, of which between 60 and 80 per cent. is produced at home.

The motto of a few years ago, "Back to the land," thus has given way to the slogan, "England must feed herself." Lord Selborne, the leader of the crusade, declares that the attainment of this object is the country's sacred duty, and he emphasizes the point that the farmer can do as much for the country as the soldier in the trenches.

A Gift To The Empire

Western Wheat Fields Do Their Bit in the Struggle for Liberty

That the province of Saskatchewan is bearing its full burden of responsibility in the Empire's fight against Hun tyranny has been rendered very evident many times since the outbreak of the war.

The prairie province has proven that it possesses more than soil fertility for the recruiting officers have reaped a rich harvest from the farms and towns. Nearly every man that could be spared has donned the King's uniform.

Still there are many who, through force of circumstances, were not able to enlist, but who nevertheless realized their responsibilities. They could not fight themselves, but they would feed the fighters, so they bent their energies towards increasing their acreage under grain. Then came the reports of thousands of Belgians on the verge of starvation through the brutality of the Germans, and the great scheme was launched.

The patriotic acre fund was initiated last fall at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Farmers were asked to pledge the proceeds of one acre as a gift to the Empire for the relief of suffering during the war. The response was generous for 6,740 acres of grain was promised.

It was then realized that the best thing that could be done would be to sell the wheat, as it was of many grades, and use the total proceeds towards purchasing No. 1 northern wheat in order that the flour might be of uniform grade. This course was followed, and 80,000 bushels of the best Canadian wheat was purchased and manufactured into 3,200,000 pounds of the best flour obtainable. This huge shipment left Moose Jaw, Sask., on August 9th.

This flour was shipped in 40,000 bags, each containing 80 pounds and inscribed with the emblem of the association and the words: "Saskatchewan Flour milled from No. 1 northern wheat, grown and donated to the Empire by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Sask., Canada." Each of the forty cars was decorated with a banner on each side bearing the emblem of the association and the inscription: "This trainload of flour is a gift to the Empire by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan."

The association is preparing a motion picture film covering the whole operation of the production of the wheat, the milling and the transportation of the flour. It will include such scenes as the breaking of the soil, various tillage operations, cleaning and picking of the seed, the seeding and the harvesting, threshing, marketing of the grain in open boxes at the elevators, analysis of the kernel, the milling, the loading of the train, shipment by boat on the Great Lakes, terminal operations in Montreal, and, if possible, the presentation by the association's representatives to the Governor-General or some member of the Government.

Red Cross Reports

Prairie Provinces Have Been Accomplishing Good Work During the Past Year

The Canadian West, in spite of its scattered population and consequent difficulty in centralization and coordination of work, has shown great vigor in its Red Cross activities. The total cash receipts of the Alberta Society in the last financial year were $46,103. Of this, 7,000 was spent for the endowment of hospital beds; $6.677 for medical and surgical supplies, and $4,477 for motor ambulances. In addition, a generous contribution was made to the Ogden Home for convalescent soldiers. The total number of articles handled by the supply department was 332,320, of which the most important items are 64,000 bandages, 77,000 handkerchiefs, and nearly 12,000 socks and 15,000 shirts. Since the first of the year, 14 new branches have been formed.

The last financial report of the Manitoba branch shows 56 branches, a number of which have been largely added to since the first of the year. Total contributions were $120,116, of which $73,850 was sent to Dominion headquarters in Toronto. The total shipments from the Winnipeg shipping station in the first three months of its existence amounted to 678 cases, of a value of $19,772. This will furnish an estimate of the annual turnover.

In Saskatchewan 37 new branches have been formed since January. The last annual statement of receipts shows contributions of $50,006, of which $33,800 was placed to the credit of the general account of the Red Cross Society. The provincial branch supports 47 beds in Cliveden Hospital and 112 in the Saskatchewan base hospital. Shipments totalled over 210,000 items.

English Airman Races with Swallow

A thrilling race between an officer of the British Flying Corps in an aeroplane and a swallow caused him to doubt whether their reputed flight of 200 miles an hour was correct.

"I was up in the air one day last week when I observed a swallow flying high in front of me," he said. "I resolved to test its speed. I went out full after it, and the swallow also put on full speed. The bird dived; so did I. It went up, and I followed. We were at it hammer and tongs for a quarter of an hour, diving, rising, and racing and I gained on it foot by foot. Finally one of the wires on my machine struck the bird and it went down. I was sorry and felt selfish thus to take the bird's life for sport."

Will Honor First Farmer In Canada

City of Quebec Will Erect Monument to Louis Herbert, Who Arrived in 1617

The first farmer settler in Canada who lived on the produce of the soil was Louis Herbert, an apothecary from Paris, who landed in Quebec in 1617 with his wife and children, and at once started to clear and cultivate the soil on what is now the site of the Cathedral of Quebec, of the Seminary and of this part of the Upper Town extending from St. Famille street to the Hotel Dieu. At that time that part of the city was called "Hebert's Farm." With a spade as his only tool, he worked and reworked the soil until it was ready to receive seed. He threw in the seed from France, planted apple and rose trees, and, at last, saw undulating in the breeze, the golden ears, the flowers and fruits from his motherland. The third centenary of the landing of Louis Hebert is 1917, and a citizens' committee has been formed to erect a monument to the first farmer of the colony.

A Remarkable Cruise

Whales Block Landing in Pacific Ocean

The little 23-ton yacht Mana has arrived safely in an English port after a voyage of 100,000 miles. Belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, the vessel left England more than two years ago on a scientific mission to Eastern Island in the South Pacific.

The last stage of the little vessel's voyage was from San Francisco, which she left five months ago. There were eleven persons on board.

"After leaving San Francisco," Mr. Routledge said, "we came down the Mexican coast. Two hundred miles from land we came upon three islands marked as uninhabited and I decided to land to try and get some meat. But our landing was delayed as the mouth of the cove was occupied by two whales, who were feeding and who refused to move until the following day.

On landing we found a rough shanty, together with a derelict boat and alongside a rough cross evidently marking a grave. In a rift in a cliff we found a sort of cave strewn with old bottles and odds and ends of a camp. Nearby was a piece of wood bearing the name "Annie Larsen," which I learned from a shipwrecked sailor who was on the yacht was the name of a vessel engaged in blockade running or contraband. There is no doubt that the remote island had been the dumping ground for Mexican revolutionists.

"There were so many turtles that we got tired of feeding on them. It was curious to see these creatures being regarded by the birds as a kind of floating island and to see gulls preening themselves on the turtles' backs.

"The Mana visited one small island in the Gulf of Panama where elephantiasis was rampant among the people. The currents in this region were very difficult and there was one sailing ship that had been drifting in circles for 13 months and had been unable to get out. The Panama canal was closed to traffic but the American government allowed the Mana, as the vessel of a scientific expedition, to go through.

"Some 50 miles from Jamaica we saw what appeared to be at first a burning ship, and afterwards looked like smoke from a naval action. We found it to be a submarine volcano blowing off. The sea flow had been broken and we saw seas breaking in places where the chart showed no land. Under the circumstances no investigation was possible."

Choking Off a Pro-German

Seriously as every American must resent the conduct of the British Government in seizing 1,000 sacks of American mail on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII., bound from New York to Copenhagen, one cannot resist feeling grateful to the English for subjecting Hans Lagerlof, a hyphenate with an American passport, to severe inconvenience and taking from him his $10,000 in gold. During the entire voyage from New York to Kirkwall this man had been rabidly assailing the Government whose passport he carried and President Wilson! His pro-German views were ultra in the extreme. His money will be handed to him when he again reaches Kirkwall, returning to the country for which he has so little respect.

"Johnny Bull," I thank you! If no means exists over here to stop the seditious chatter of such ungrateful chaps as Lagerlof, your assistance is very welcome.

Tighten the blockade as much as you please on that species of cattle! —Julian Chambers, in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Judge's Evidence

"How do you know this handkerchief was yours?" demanded the justice.

"You can see it is of a peculiar make, your worship," replied the witness; "that is the way I know it."

"Are you aware, sir," shouted the justice, drawing a similar one from his pocket, "that there are others like it?"

"Indeed I am," replied the questioned one, still more placidly. "I had two stolen!"

Mother: They are going to have an orchestra play the "Meditation from 'Thais'" at Harold's wedding. Won't that be beautiful?

Father: Huh, it seems to me that then the time for meditation will be past.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Women and the Farm

A Mistake to Think That Women Are Capable of Hard Work

The Weekly Sun, which is published chiefly in the interest of Ontario farmers and their wives, deprecates the employment of women in the hard outdoor work of the large farms. The writer acknowledges that many country women do little work in the open. For many of these a share in the farm work would be a benefit.

In answer to an older contributor, the writer says that though many of the women among the early settlers who took their share of farm work and managed their homes and reared their children lived to a good old age, many others broke down under the strain, and died in what ought to have been the prime of life.

There is much truth in this contention. It is a mistake to think that women can bear as heavy burdens and lift as great weights as men can. The plow and the axe are not implements which women should be asked to use.

On the other hand, young women can do much of the lighter work of farm and garden with benefit to their health. The wife and mother who cares for her children and keeps the house has little time for outdoor work, however she may like it. If the farmer were as generous about procuring for his home labor-saving machinery as he is about buying it for his own occupations, country housekeepers would have more leisure than they have now. The old idea that woman is a helpmate for man is the true one. Rivalry, or even independence is not natural. Men and women were meant to work together not only on the farm but in business, in the church and in the state. We should not have needed a war to prove that women's work is the complement of men's. When it is over there are many who fear that women will insist on occupying the places in which they have found employment, however arduous. Where this is necessary, as in the case of those who have disabled men to support, the women will doubtless claim the right to earn high wages, but the majority of women will be only too glad to return to their household duties. One thing may be hoped, and that is that there will be fewer idle, useless lives. Tens of thousands of women have learned the happiness that comes of service. —Victoria Colonist.

Murphy was in the hospital and had undergone an operation. As he was recovering he remarked to the patient on his right:

"I am thankful that's over."

"Oh!" exclaimed the patient, "at my operation the doctor left the scissors inside and I had to undergo the same again."

The patient on the left remarked that at his operation the sponge had been left and had to be gone over again.

Just as they had finished talking the doctor appeared at the door and asked: "Has anyone seen my hat?"

It was then that Murphy fainted.

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy."— Mrs. Wm. Green, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy.

If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1122

Valuable Addition To Canada's Wealth

Stefannson Makes Valuable Copper Discoveries in the Arctic Region

The discovery by the Canadian Arctic expedition headed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson of a great field of native copper in the vicinity of Copper Mine River, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert Island, will prove of great value to the business world, says Dr. Chester A. Reeds of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Reeds believed also that it will afford scientists an opportunity for displaying their ingenuity in finding an outlet from a region that is still unopened in a commercial sense.

The work of the party is expected to prove valuable in determining the direction of winds and the movement of tides in the Polar region. Dr. Reeds said this work might go a long way to prove or disprove the theory that an unknown continent exists in the great unexplored region north of Alaska and west and northwest of Greenland.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When Will Peace Come?

When will peace come? It will come when Germany is ready for it, and the time is approaching. It will come when Germany has learnt the lesson of the war, when it has found, as every other nation has had to learn, that the voice of Europe cannot be defied with impunity. It will come when Germany is ready to repudiate the persons and the principles that made the war inevitable, when the militarists and the Chauvinists have became a despised and repudiated remnant, when the nation says: "To you we listened, and you we have obeyed; to you we have sacrificed all that holds us to life, the lives of our sons and our husbands and our fathers, the ideals and beliefs of our ancestors, and our own better nature. You have offered us wealth and power and the kingdoms of this world, and we accepted your offer and your promise, and what have we? For them we have bartered our all, and there is nothing in return but hunger and cold and nakedness, disease and death, ruin and destitution."—Nineteenth Century.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The House of Seven Gables

This old house, which is one of the show places of Salem, Mass., and was made famous by Nathanial Hawthorne, overlooks the harbor, with a view of Marblehead in the distance. The house faces the south. Its east end borders on Turner street, crowding down so close to the sidewalk that the picturesque sign over the shop door swings just over the heads of the passers by. The steeply sloping roof of the ancient mansion, its sharp pointed gables, its grey weather-beaten clapboards, the faded red of its brick chimneys all attract the visitor who journeys to this historic house.

The house was built in 1669 by John Turner, a Salem merchant. The third John Turner sold the house in 1782 to Captain Samuel Ingersoll. Mrs. Ingersoll was a Hawthorne and a cousin to Hawthorne's father. The house is a picturesque clapboard house, and its many gables add interest and quaintness to its composition.

Loss Through Shipping Dirty Grain.

About 40 per cent. of the cleanings removed from grain at the terminal elevators consists of fine seeds capable of passing through a zinc screen containing perforations 1-14 inch in diameter. This means that 40,000 tons of small weed seeds are shipped in Western grain each year on which the grower pays the freight and for which he gets no return. This represents a loss of a quarter of a million dollars which could be obviated if these fine seeds were removed before the grain is shipped. The manufacturers of threshing machines are unanimous in stating that their machines are or may be fitted with screens and operated to separate a large part of the screenings at the time of threshing. The remaining 60 per cent. of the cleanings is good feed and if it could be retained on the farm would mean a double saving to the grain grower. At least the fine seeds should and could be removed at threshing time.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

"There's one good thing about golf."

"What is it?"

"It's seldom that your wife insists on you taking her to see it played."

"Have you any secrets in your past?" she asked.

"None to speak of," he replied.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

The Years That Tell

Critical Years When Character of Youth is Moulded

That is when the greatest change takes place in a boy — from 15 to 25. The ten years between the two ages bring about changes that are never so noticeable thereafter. From 25 to 35 makes little difference so far as appearances are concerned, nor does any other decade render one so completely unrecognizable.

He dropped into the office the other day—a boy we had never seen for ten years. At 15 he was thin and awkward; at 25 he was full rounded and manly. As a boy he was not especially promising—just a plain, ordinary, every day boy, who hesitated when he spoke, twisted his eyes away from you when you addressed him, paid little attention to his dress and tried to escape from your presence as quickly as possible. At 25 he spoke quickly, looked you squarely in the face as he spoke, was careful of his apparel and sat down in a chair and talked business to you as long as you had anything of importance to talk about. The ten years had done the business.

So we find the boy of 25 now well upon his way, headed in the right direction, manly and promising. He had emerged from boyhood into manhood with full steam and well trimmed. The port he will reach is still shrouded in mystery, for there are reefs and barriers all about him. But he has a good start, and steam aplenty, and if he shuns the danger lights displayed to him by those who have sailed the same seas as he is sailing, he will bring up at the end of the voyage with a shipload of success.—Columbus Dispatch.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

Wet and Dry Periods Come Alternately

And Have Been Doing So For Three Thousand Years

Among the more notable investigations of the climate of past centuries are those by Professor Huntington, and his conclusions are based on historical records in Europe, archaeological investigation in Central America, and on the tree growth as indicated by the rings of old trees, especially the Sequoia of California. The curves showing probable rainfall, which he has obtained from these various sources, show a fairly satisfactory agreement through the past 3,000 years, and indicate that the weather conditions throughout this long span of human history have been pulsatory in character, periods of wet years alternating irregularly with periods of relatively dry years.

In the past 100 years there have been exceptionally wet seasons and exceptionally dry seasons, also exceptionally cool summers, and exceptionally warm summers. Early in the 19th century there were several exceedingly cool years in Eastern Canada and the United States, notably 1812, 1815 and 1816, and 1812 and 1816 were known as years without a summer.

While the rainfall from April 1st to late in June was in excess of the rainfall of the corresponding period in any year since records have been kept in Toronto, there are three May-July periods and five July-August periods when the rainfall was considerably greater than it was in April, May and June.

The excessive rain was only in Ontario and western Quebec. In eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the fall was about an average, while in Newfoundland the rainfall was comparatively light, and for two months the weather was exceptionally fine and bright. — Sir Robert F. Stupart, director of meteorological service for Canada, in The Agricultural Gazette.

Best Telephone Voices

"The best speakers on the telephone are actresses, and the worst are military officers and policemen," said a telephone operator who deals with thousands of calls every week. "Soldiers who are accustomed to giving orders, and policemen, too, develop a way of clipping their words. They also have a lot of 'blind spots' on their voices. That is, they let the intonation drop every now and then, so that you have to seize at fragments of words.

"Actresses have rich, musical voices, no matter how low pitched they may sound on the wire. This, with a trained enunciation, makes them ideal telephone speakers. It is quite true, says the London Daily Mail, that Americans are easier to understand than English people because most of them talk slowly with a certain 'sing-song' in their voices."

Playing Safe

The Man: If I should ask for your hand——

The Maid: I would refuse.

The Man: You positively would not marry me?

The Maid: Under no circumstances whatever!

The Man: Nothing that might occur would cause you to change your mind? You are absolutely sure?

The Maid: I am absolutely sure.

The Man: Fine! Then we can have the time of our lives being engaged this summer!

Warfare and Insanity

Few Are Crazed By the Battles, According to Statistics

In the early days of the war doleful predictions were heard that modern civilization with its debilitating horrors of modern death dealing devices would drive thousands of soldiers mad. Men taken from peaceful pursuits, whose chief hazard had been in crossing the streets, were suddenly set down in an inferno of explosives, beset with the constant imminence of death in terrible forms, deprived of countless comforts and conveniences, racked in mind night and day for months, and there seemed every probability that thousands indeed would break under the unfamiliar and seemingly intolerable strain. But the records do not show it. Statistics thus far prove that these fears were tremendously exaggerated.

Dr. G. Dumaz, who has treated all cases of mental trouble in one of the French armies, says his data, covering the first six months of last year, agrees with the reports of German doctors regarding madness among combatants. He finds the cases of insanity caused directly or indirectly by the war in France are quite as few in proportion as those reported in Germany, and offers the figures as refutation of the theory of German specialists that the Teutonic race has greater nervous resistance than the French or Latin. The same conclusion is indicated by the British reports. It is doubted whether any appreciable number of soldiers who have broken down mentally would not have done so anyhow, even if there had been no war. Most of the cases suggested previous weaknesses. —From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Prevention and Provision

It is a strange argument, that of the pacifists that preparedness will not prevent war. No more does fire prevention work prevent fires. But it does lesson the probability of fires and reduce the losses from them when they occur. It is the part of wisdom to accept things as they are, forsee the evil that may come and seek to minimize its effects.—New York Evening Sun.

Pat went to a druggist to get an empty bottle. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked:

"How much?"

"Well," said the clerk, "if you want the empty bottle it'll be one cent, but if you have something put in it we won't charge anything for the bottle."

"Sure, that's fair enough," observed Pat. "Put in a cork."

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Talking and Listening

We Grow Wise, Not By Talking, But By What We Hear

Some people talk so much that they never have time to learn anything. We grow wise not by what we say, but by what we hear, and yet there are not a few men who have learned to talk but have not learned to listen. Wisdom, increasing and widening, is impossible to such men. Their own conversation shuts them out of all the benefits which might come to them from listening to the speech of other men, and they pay the penalty of their own loquacity in narrowed limits of thought and narrower limits of sympathy.

It is easy for a good talker to talk too much, and it is very hard to get him to realize that he does talk too much. Usually the man who can talk freely likes to talk, and in the enjoyment of his own eloquence he completely forgets that other people also desire once in a while to say a little. The talker may not mean to be selfish, but he is so whether he means it or not, and he is apt to find himself becoming increasingly unpopular. One of the subtlest compliments you can pay a man or woman is to be a good listener, and this the talker finds it hard to be.

Canadians Can Serve in British Navy

It is believed that many who wish to do their bit but are lovers of the sea will take advantage of the opportunity to enter the Royal Canadian Volunteer reserve for service on imperial ships in the European war. Negotiations covering the last three months have resulted in the plan that men can enlist under the Canadian government for service on British ships, thus obtaining a higher rate of pay.

No officers will be recruited, as only men of the various ship ratings are required. Those with naval experience are given preference, but those without previous sea service will be trained at the expense of the Dominion Government.

"So old Williams is looking for a divorce from his young wife? On what grounds?"

"On the grounds of economy, I guess."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

The Call To Help Society

President A. Lawrence Lowell in the Yale Review

Never have I been able to understand—and even less than ever in these terrible days, when young men, on whom the future shone bright with hope, sacrifice from a sense of duty their lives, the welfare of those dearest to them, and everything they care for—less than ever can I understand how any man can stand in safety on a hillside and watch the struggle of life in the plain below without longing to take part therein; how he can see the world pass by without craving to make his mark, however small, on his day and generation. Many a man who would be eager to join a deadly charge if his country were at war, lacks the insight or imagination to perceive that the warfare of civilization is waged not more upon the battlefield than in the workshop, at the desk, in the laboratory and the library. We have learned in this stress of nations that men cannot fight without ammunition well made in abundance; but we do not see that the crucial matter in civilization is the preparedness of young men for the work of the world; not only an ample supply of pattern, tempered and finished to the highest point of perfection. Is this the ideal of a dreamer that cannot be realized; or is it a vision which young men will see and turn to a virile faith?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Valuable Information Re Irrigation

The growing importance of irrigation in the agricultural development of Canada is suggested by a new folder just issued by the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The folder deals with the irrigation enterprises in the neighborhood of Calgary. It is handsomely illustrated and complete with valuable information for the farmer and home-builder. A copy may be had free by writing the Publicity Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Jim Smith was a notoriously slow payer. He owed quite a bill at the grocery for pork. One day, as his credit was becoming strained, he walked calmly into the grocery and said: "Mr. Black, I want to pay you for the pork I have had, and I want some more."

"Certainly," said the delighted proprietor, as he hastened to wait on his customer.

Taking the package of pork, Jim Smith started to go.

"Wait a minute," said the proprietor. "I thought you wanted to pay for the pork."

"I do," remarked Jim, as he resumed his homeward way, "but I can't."—Christian Herald.

Surprising Wilhelm

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their strength, before which, in the long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the little army, now grown big, has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose intervention he had not reckoned. — L'Homme Enchaine, Paris.

German Women Whip British Prisoners

Gordon Highlander Tells of His Treatment

A Gordon Highlander, wounded at the Battle of Mons, described his experience the other day as a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. It was for the English "swine" that the enemy reserved their special cruelties. "Eighty-one of us were taken to another place to work. When we got out at the station the German women, who stood at the side of the road, let the French and Belgian prisoners pass, but they slashed long whips into the eyes of the British prisoners. A Seaforth Highlander had one eye taken out of his face." While they were there typhus broke out, and sixteen out of eighty-one died. Speaking of the way in which the sufferers were neglected by their captors, the speaker said that some of his comrades and himself got hold of pieces of wood and paper and made a fire with the object of supplying the suffering soldiers with hot water.

He's a clever young fellow, is Tompkins, but rather absent-minded. On one occasion he was sent by his firm to transact some important business with a client. Arriving at the town where the latter lived, Tompkins paused in the railway station and his face grew pale. Then he rushed to the telegraph office.

A little later the head of the firm received this wire:

"Have forgotten name of client. Please wire at once."

To Tompkins, waiting impatiently in the telegraph office, came this reply:

"Client's name Roberts. Your name Tompkins."

Native chiefs in Central Africa are competing with each other in sending native troops to aid the Belgians in their fight against the Germans in East Africa.

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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.
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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3. Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL, $1 POST 4 CTS. FOUGERA Co. 26 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LA CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENG.
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Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.
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Japanese Superstitions

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan.

The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people and to be able to turn into a priest at will.

The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers.

In Japan a light-colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night, it is thought to be unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.—New York Morning Telegraph.

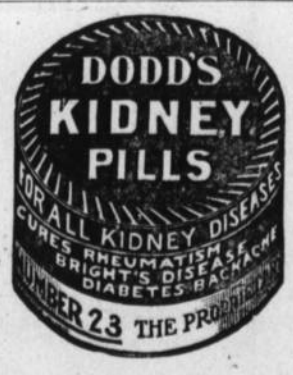
Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Union of the Churches

There may be no immediate sign of a wider movement than the forging of closer links among the Free Churches, but unless the whole lesson of Christianity has for nineteen centuries been misread the ultimate aim must embrace an ideal limited by no distinctions of nationalities or hierarchies. There are dawning signs of the realization of that truth the world over; and even in the consideration of so comparatively restricted a problem as the union of the English Free Churches it is necessary that the ultimate purpose should be kept always in view.—London Daily News.

Assistant: Do the shoes fit, madam?

Madam: Oh, yes, they fit me perfectly; but they hurt me terrible when I try to walk.—London Opinion.



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THE CHURCH BUILDING

Editor the 'Advocate',
Sir:-

Permit me to express, on behalf of the Vulcan congregation, our hearty appreciation of your editorial in the last issue of the 'Adnocate' regarding the public support of our enterprise in erecting a new Church building. We have met with fair success in our canvass. So far $2300 has been pledged and a fair proportion of it paid in, but we need to press forward both as to the collection of pledges already in, and toward further subscriptions.

On every hand we have met with the remark "Vulcan should have a Church", and again, many who are not regular attendants upon its services are very much in accord with the project as an evidence of the 'better things' in the life of the village. Happily, too, friends have been found of other religious persuasion than Presbyterian, both Protestant and Catholic, who have been generously disposed toward us. Many of the farmers have given, and a large proportion of these have promised additional subscriptions if needful. This hearty support of the farmers is a particularly pleasing evidence of the solidarity of communal feeling of Vulcan. Such a spirit is the cornerstone of a good town.

We need to prosecute this canvass to the uttermost and get in all the cash immediately available in order to push forward the building of the Church so that we may open it at Christmas.

Again thanking you, and through you the public their support, I am,

Yours gratefully,
A. R. Schrag.
The Manse, Vulcan, Oct. 1.

Messrs. George Todd and G. M. Whicher motored to Calgary on Tuesday.

Building operations on the Oddfellows hall have been re-commenced during the past few days.

Mr. H. W. Craword, manager of the Lethbridge Chinook Coal company, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George McQueen on Sunday last.

A notice of interest to farmers appears in another column. It is from the C. P. R. in regard to grain bins on roads, lanes or unsold property in the town. Farmers will do well to read it.

SPECIALS

We beg to call your attention to our increasing stock of DRY GOODS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

New Children's Coats, special values **3.75** to **4.50**

Ladies Blouses, newest and finest material and styles.

Ladies Skirts, your choice - - **3.75** to **4.50**

Underwear, Sox, Blankets, Hosiery and novelty goods Boots and Shoes. Notwithstanding the rapid advance in price of this commodity we still stick to our old prices, they are the best obtainable in Canada.

A FEW GROCERY AND MEAT SPECIALS

Fresh Prunes, per box 1.15	Fresh Peaches, per box 1.10
Fresh Apples, box 1 75-2.15	Evap. Apples, per lb. 12 1-2c
Evap. Peaches, per lb.. 10c	Evap, Prunes, large, 12 3-4c
Evap. Prunes, small, 11 3-4c	Choicest Sockeye Salmon 25c

For the next week we offer beef by half carcase at 11c cash Front quarters at 9 7-8c, Steak, Roast etc., at special prices

Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.

The Farmers' Store

Anyone seeing horses bearing this brand on right shoulder are asked to report whereabouts of same to Arthur Mitchell, Vulcan, Alberta.

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Season

of

Electric Storms

Protect your lives and buildings by equipping them with the DODDS & STRUTHERS Lighting rods. We guarantee against fire by lightning any building equipped with the system.

C. E. Henry

and

Roy Walker

Agents Vulcan

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.45
" No. 2	1.42
" No. 3	1.37
Rejected No. 1	1.35
" No. 2	1.32
" No. 3	1.27
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.43
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.40
" No. 1 Feed	.39
" No. 2 Feed	.38
Barley, No. 3	.75
" No. 4	.70
Feed	.64
Flax No. 1, N. W	2 00
" No. 2, C. W	1.97
" No 3, C.W	1.75
Rye	.90
Eggs	35
Butter	.35
Hogs	09¼
Dressed Hogs	.14

A Long Felt Want Supplied

How handy to have someone in town to do your watch, clock and jewelry

I will open my store about Nov. 1st and will carry a full line of watches, clocks and jewelry.

All repairs fully guaranteed.

I wish to be a benefit to you and to the district in business and otherwise.

Yours for business,

Harry C. Jacques, - Jeweler

Grand Showing of Men's and Boys' Ready-to-Wear

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of which we have a large and complete assortment

Men's Tweed Suits at 13.00, 15.00, 20.00
Men's Navy Serge at 22.50 and 25.00
Men's Grey Worsted at - 17.00
Men's Overcoats, roll colar, in brown, navy, grey, value at 22.50
Tweed and Striped Pants at 2.75 to 5.00
Corduroy Pants, value at 4.25 to 4.75
Moleskin Pants in brown at 4.25

BOYS' SUITS

Colors brown, grey and tweed, values at . . . 5.00 to 9.00

Sample Sweaters

A large assortment of Sample Sweaters in a variety of color to be sold at 2.00, 2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.50

Remember Our Special CASH DISCOUNTS

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